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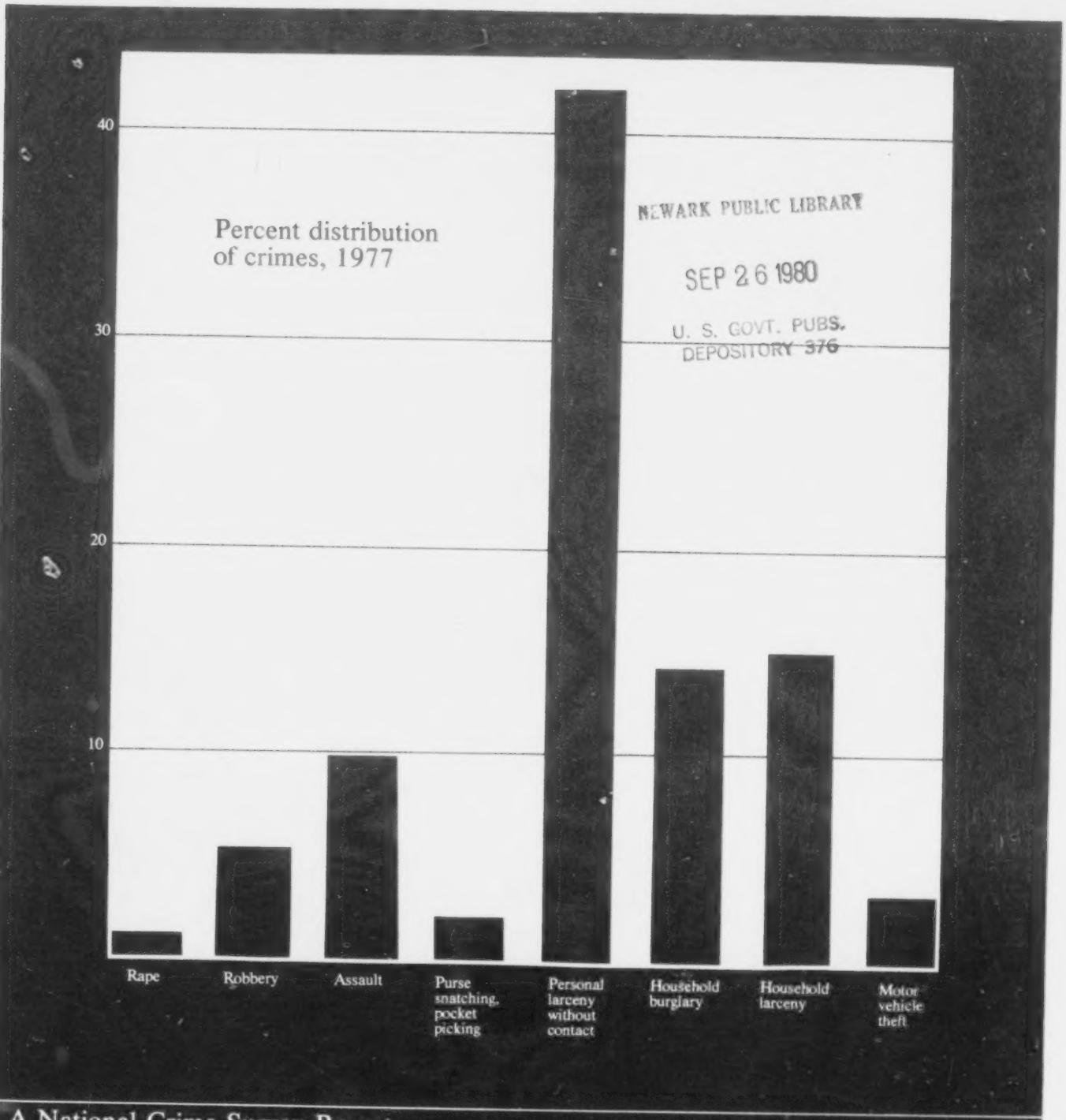
Criminal Victimization of New York State Residents



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Criminal Victimization of New York State Residents 1974-77

A National Crime Survey Report
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Benjamin H. Renshaw, III
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Preface

The crime statistics and selected analytical findings presented in this report derive from a household survey conducted under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. Based on a continuing survey of a representative national sample of households, the program was created to assess the character and extent of selected forms of criminal victimization. The survey was designed and conducted for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (succeeded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This publication contains data about selected crimes of violence and theft sustained by residents of New York State during 1974-77. It is one of a series of reports that will be issued periodically about victimizations experienced by persons living in some of the Nation's large States.

The NCS focuses on certain criminal offenses, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities. For individuals, these offenses are rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny; and for households, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition to measuring the extent to which such crimes occur, the survey permits examination of the characteristics of victims and the circumstances surrounding the criminal acts, exploring, as appropriate, such matters as the relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of offenders, victim self-protection, extent of victim injuries, economic consequences to the victims, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, whether the police were notified, and, if not, reasons advanced for not informing them.

Although the program has a general objective of developing insights into the impact of selected crimes upon victims, it is anticipated that the scope of the survey will be modified periodically so as to address other topics in the field of criminal justice. In addition, continuing methodological studies are expected to yield refinements in survey questionnaires and procedures.

The statistical information in this report is based on the New York State portion of the NCS sample. From 1974 through 1977, that segment of the sample yielded interviews with the occupants of about 13,500 housing units per year. Approximately 45 percent of all units where interviews took place were within those parts of the New York City standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) that include New York, Kings-Richmond, Bronx, and Queens. An additional 20 percent of the observations were in the Nassau-Rockland-Suffolk-Westchester sector of the SMSA.

Although appropriate for producing State-level estimates of crime, the sample was not suitable, because of its size and design, for generating comparable information for smaller jurisdictions within New York State, such as counties or cities. However, victimization survey data for two central cities within the State (New York City and Buffalo) became available in the mid-1970's, based on surveys conducted independently of the continuous national survey and with substantially different methodologies. Reports based on those and other city surveys are listed inside the front cover of this publication.

NCS results in this report reflect the victimization experience of New York State *residents* age 12 and over, irrespective of where the crimes occurred. Eliminated from consideration were crimes experienced by State residents outside the United States. Because the information was gathered through personal interviews with persons living in the State, crimes against nonresidents (such as tourists, interstate commuters, and foreign visitors) were outside the scope of this report.

For crimes against persons, NCS results are based on either of two units of measure—victimizations or incidents. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. For reasons discussed in the Technical Notes (Appendix IV), the number of personal victimizations is somewhat greater than that of the personal incidents. As applied to crimes against households, however, the terms "victimization" and "incident" are synonymous.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Information obtained from sample surveys rather than complete censuses usually is affected by sampling error. Nonsampling error consists of any other kinds of mistakes, such as those resulting from faulty collection or processing; these errors can be expected to occur in the course of any large-scale data collection effort. As part of a discussion of the reliability of estimates, these sources of error are discussed more fully in Appendix III. It should be noted at the outset, however, that with respect to the effect of sampling error, estimate variations can be determined rather precisely. In the Selected Findings section of this report, categorical statements involving comparisons have met statistical tests that the differences are equivalent to or greater than two standard errors, or, in other words, that the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that each difference described did not result solely from sampling variability; qualified statements of comparison have met significance tests that the differences are within the range of 1.6 to 2 standard errors, or that there is a likelihood equal to at least 90 (but less than 95) out of 100 that the difference noted did not result solely from sampling variability. These conditional statements are characterized by use of the term "some indication" or other equivalent phrase.

The 71 data tables in Appendix I of this report display statistics that formed the basis for the selected findings. The three appendixes that follow contain materials to facilitate further analyses and other uses of the data. Appendix II contains a facsimile of the survey questionnaire. Appendix III has standard error tables and guidelines for their use. The latter appendix also includes technical information concerning sample design, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error. Appendix IV consists of a series of technical notes, covering topics discussed in the selected findings and designed as guides to the interpretation of survey results.

Attempts to compare NCS results with data collected from police agencies by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and published annually in its report, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, are inappropriate because of substantial differences in coverage between this survey and police statistics. A major difference arises from the fact that police statistics on the incidence of crime are derived principally from reports that persons make to the police, whereas NCS data include crimes not reported to the police, as well as those that are reported. As indicated, survey results reflect the experiences of New York residents, even though some of the crimes took place outside the State, and the data exclude criminal acts committed within the State against nonresidents. On the other hand, State-level police statistics on crime include offenses reported by victims, irrespective of their State or country of residence, to law enforcement units operating within the various New York jurisdictions and exclude crimes experienced by New Yorkers outside their State. Personal crimes covered by the NCS relate only to persons age 12 and over, whereas police statistics count crimes against persons of any age. Furthermore, the survey does not measure some offenses, e.g., homicide, kidnaping, commercial burglary or robbery, white-collar crimes, and commercial larceny (shoplifting and employee theft), that are included in police statistics, and the counting and classifying rules for the two programs are not fully compatible.

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The National Crime Survey

The National Crime Survey was designed to develop information not otherwise available on the nature of crime and its impact on society by means of victimization surveys of the general population. Based on a representative sampling of households, the survey elicits information about experiences, if any, with selected crimes of violence and theft, including events that were reported to the police as well as those that were not. By focusing on the victim, the person likely to be most aware of details concerning criminal events, the survey generates a variety of data, including information on the effect of such acts and on the circumstances under which they occurred.

As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the NCS is providing the criminal justice community new insights into crime and its victims, complementing other data resources used for planning, evaluation, and analysis. The survey covers many crimes that, for a variety of reasons, are never brought to police attention. It furnishes a means for developing victim profiles and, for identifiable sectors of society, yields information for assessing the relative incidence of victimization. The NCS distinguishes between stranger-to-stranger and domestic violence and between armed and strong-arm assaults and robberies. It is tallying some of the costs of crime in terms of injury or economic loss sustained and providing greater understanding as to why certain criminal acts are not reported to police authorities. The survey is also furnishing the data necessary for developing indicators sensitive to fluctuations in the level of crime and for comparing the crime situation between two or more types of localities.

The NCS program is not without limitations, however. Although furnishing information on crimes that are of major interest to the general public, it cannot measure all criminal activity, as a number of crimes are not amenable to examination through survey techniques. The survey has proved successful in estimating crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and who are willing to report what they know. More specifically, the survey has demonstrated an adequacy for measuring rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Murder and kidnaping are not covered. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are underrecorded for this reason. Events in which the victim has shown a willingness to participate in illegal activity, such as certain forms of gambling, also are excluded. Finally, businesses and other institutions are precluded from coverage.

The success of any victimization survey is highly contingent on the degree of cooperation that the interviewers receive from respondents. During the 1976-77 period, the New York State portion of the NCS yielded completed interviews for 97 percent of the occupants of housing units contacted by Census Bureau interviewers.

Data from the NCS and other victimization surveys are subject to limitations imposed by victim recall, i.e., the ability of respondents to remember incidents befalling them or their households, and by the phenomenon of telescoping, that is, the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside (usually before) the referenced time frame. Under the NCS, this tendency is minimized by using a bounding technique, whereby the first interview serves as a benchmark, and summary records of each successive interview aid in avoiding duplicative reporting of criminal victimization experiences; information from the initial interview is not incorporated into the survey results.

Another of the issues related in part to victim recall ability involves the so-called series victimizations. Each series consists of three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by persons unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. Because of this, no attempt is made to collect information on the specific month, or months, of occurrence of series victimizations; instead, such data are attributed to the season, or seasons, of occurrence. Had it been feasible to make a precise tally of crimes that occurred in series, certain rates of victimization would have been somewhat higher. Because of the inability of victims to furnish details concerning individual incidents, however, it would not have been possible to analyze the characteristics and effects of these crimes, thus, the data on series crimes are excluded from the report. Approximately 431,000 series victimizations against New York residents or households, each encompassing at least three separate but undifferentiated events, were estimated to have occurred during a 4-year period commencing with the spring of 1974.

Crimes against persons

Crimes against persons have been divided into two general types: crimes of violence and crimes of theft.[1] Personal crimes of violence (rape, personal robbery, and assault) all bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal crimes of theft may or may not involve contact between the victim and offender.

Rape, the most serious and least common of NCS-measured crimes, is carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, excluding statutory rape (without force). Both completed and attempted acts are included, and cases of either homosexual or heterosexual rape are counted.

Personal robbery is a crime in which the object is to take property from a person by force or the threat of force. The force employed may be a weapon (armed robbery) or physical power (strong-arm robbery). In either instance, the victim is placed in physical danger, and physical injury can result. The distinction between robbery with injury and robbery without injury turns solely on whether the victim sustained any injury, no matter how minor. The distinction between a completed robbery and an attempted robbery centers on whether the victim sustained any loss of cash or property. For example, an incident might be classified as an attempted robbery simply because the victim was not carrying anything of value when held up at gunpoint. Attempted robberies, however, can be quite serious and can result in severe physical injury to the victim.

The classic image of a robber is that of a masked offender armed with a handgun and operating against lone pedestrians on a city street at night. Robbery can, of course, occur anywhere, on the street or in the home, and at any time. It may be an encounter as dramatic as the one described, or it may involve being pinned briefly to a schoolyard fence by one classmate while another classmate takes the victim's lunch money.

Assaults are crimes in which the object is to do physical harm to the victim. The conventional forms of assault are "aggravated" and "simple." An assault carried out with a weapon is considered to be an aggravated assault, irrespective of the degree of injury, if any. An assault carried out without a weapon is also an aggravated assault if the attack results in serious injury. Simple assault occurs when the injury, if any, is minor and no weapon is used. Within the general category of assault are incidents with results no more serious than a minor bruise and incidents that bring the victim near death—but only near, because death would turn the crime into homicide.

Attempted assaults differ from completed assaults in that in the latter the victim is actually physically attacked and may incur bodily injury. An attempted assault could be the result of bad aim with a gun or it could be a verbal threat to harm the victim. It is difficult to categorize attempted assault as either aggravated or simple because it is conjectural how much injury, if any, the victim would have sustained had the assault been carried out. In some instances, there may have been no intent to carry out the crime. Not all threats of harm are issued in earnest; a verbal threat or a menacing gesture may have been all the offender intended. The intent of the offender obviously cannot be measured by a victimization survey. For the NCS, attempted assault with a weapon has been classified as aggravated assault; attempted assault without a weapon has been considered simple assault.

Although the most fearsome form of assault is the brutal, senseless attack by an unknown assailant, it is also the least common. Much more common is an incident in which the victim is involved in a minor scuffle or a domestic spat. There is reason to believe that incidents of assault stemming from domestic quarrels are underreported in victimization surveys because some victims do not consider such events crimes or are reluctant to implicate family members or relatives, who in some instances may be present during the interview.

Personal crimes of theft (i.e., personal larceny) involve the theft of cash or property by stealth. Such crimes may or may not bring the victim into direct contact with the offender. Personal larceny with contact encompasses purse snatching, attempted purse snatching, and pocket picking. Personal larceny without contact entails the theft by stealth of numerous kinds of items, which need not be strictly personal in nature. It is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Whereas the latter transpires only in the home or its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolground, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, etc. Lack of force is a major identifying element in personal larceny. Should, for example, a woman become aware of an attempt to snatch her purse and resist, and should the offender then use force, the crime would be classified as robbery.

In any criminal incident involving crimes against persons, more than one criminal act can take place. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example. In classifying the survey-measured crimes, each criminal incident has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident, ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The order of seriousness for crimes against persons is: rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. Consequently, if a person were both robbed and assaulted, the event would be classified as

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[1]Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. They are, however, compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*. Succinct and precise definitions of the crimes and other terms used in the National Crime Survey reports appear in the glossary at the end of this report.

robbery; if the victim suffered physical harm, the crime would be categorized as robbery with injury.

Crimes against households

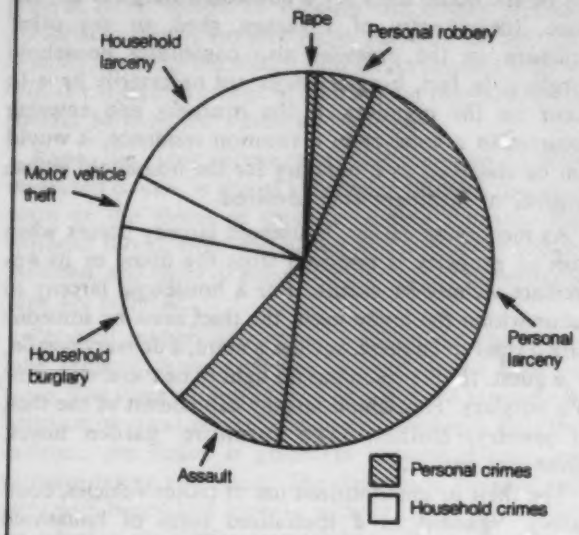
All three of the measured crimes against households—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—are crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. If there were such confrontation, the crime would be a personal crime, not a household crime, and the victim no longer would be the household itself, but the member of the household involved in the confrontation. For example, if members of the household surprised a burglar in their home and then were threatened or harmed by the intruder, the act would be classified as assault. If the intruder were to demand or take cash and/or property from the household members, the event would classify as robbery.

The most serious crime against households is burglary, the illegal or attempted entry of a structure. The assumption is that the purpose of the entry was to commit a crime, usually theft, but no additional offense need take place for the act to be classified as burglary. The entry may be by force, such as picking a lock, breaking a window, or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it would still be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were involved.

As mentioned earlier, household larceny occurs when cash or property is removed from the home or its immediate vicinity by stealth. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. If the person has no right to be there, the crime is a burglary. Household larceny can consist of the theft of jewelry, clothes, lawn furniture, garden hoses, silverware, etc.

The theft or unauthorized use of motor vehicles, commonly regarded as a specialized form of household larceny, is treated separately in the NCS. Completed as well as attempted acts involving automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles legally entitled to use public streets, are included.

Chart A. Percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime, 1977



2.692 million victimizations

Chart B. Victimization rates, 1974-77 average

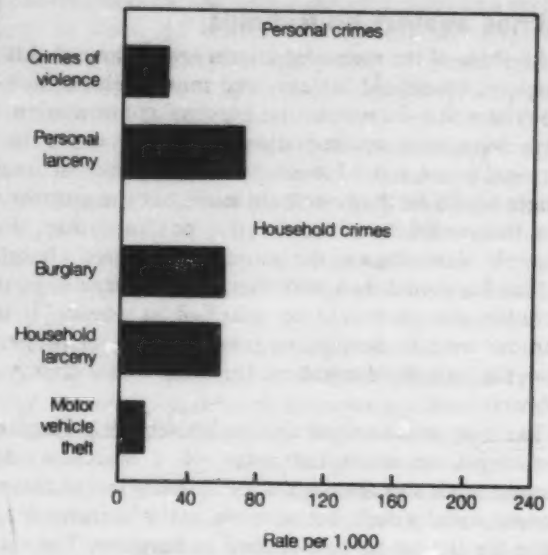
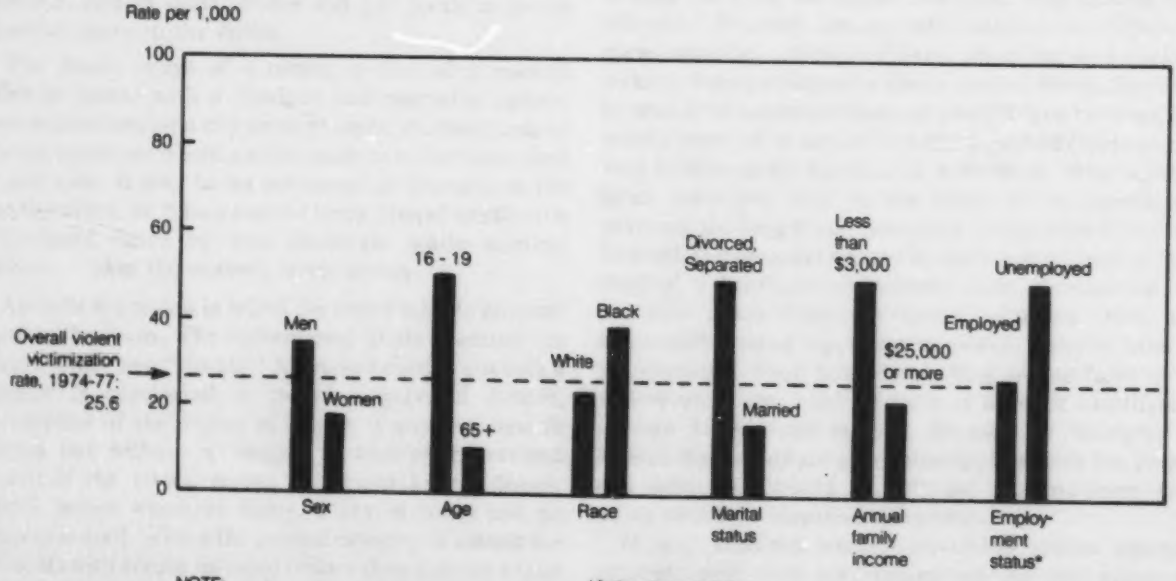


Chart C. Crimes of violence: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by selected characteristics of victims, 1974-77 average



NOTE:
The differences between rates within categories are statistically significant. Rate differences between categories may or may not be significant.

*Limited to persons age 16 and over.

Selected findings

The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 2.7 million victimizations, including both completed and attempted offenses, were incurred by residents of New York State in 1977. Rape, personal robbery, and assault—the most serious of the measured offenses because they involved confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence—made up 16 percent of the crimes, as shown in Table 1 (Appendix I). Personal and household larceny, the least serious crimes measured by the NCS, accounted for most of the total (64 percent). The remaining 20 percent of the crimes included motor vehicle thefts and household burglaries. The relative occurrence of these crimes is gauged by means of a statistic known as the victimization rate, which is derived from estimates of the number of victimizations divided by the number of potential victims. The rates for personal crimes are expressed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over, and those for household crimes are based on victimizations per 1,000 households. For the population at large, Table 2 displays the victimization rate for each category of crime, as well as for detailed subcategories.

Unlike the frequency counts and percent distributions in Table 1, the victimization rates and percents in all succeeding tables are averaged for the 1974-77 period. In addition, Table 2 presents victimization rates for personal and household crimes for each of the 4 years covered by the survey, and Table 62 depicts yearly police reporting rates. All of the selected findings, however, are derived from estimated averages for the 4 years.

The first section of these selected findings highlights information on the characteristics of victims of personal and household crimes, developed from data Tables 3-18. In the interest of brevity, the data tables were not fully exploited in preparing these findings, and much of the discussion is confined to general, or summary, crime categories. Individuals wishing to perform more detailed analysis on the topics covered in this section are referred to the Technical Notes (Appendix IV) for guidance in the interpretation of survey results.

Victim characteristics

During the 1974-1977 period, the incidence of personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery, and assault) against New York State residents was substantially higher among males, persons age 12-24, blacks, and (with less certainty) the poor and the unemployed. Younger persons also were relatively more susceptible to personal crimes of theft, along with individuals with at least some college training, members of families with an annual income of $25,000 or more, whites (compared with blacks), and non-Hispanics (compared with Hispanics).

In regard to NCS household offenses, housing units headed by persons age 12-19 had the highest burglary rate, although the evidence of a difference between this and the next older age group was not conclusive, and blacks were burglarized relatively more often than whites. Larceny rates indicated that members of the lowest income group were less susceptible than any other income group. Also, households headed by whites (compared with blacks) or non-Hispanics (compared with Hispanics) were relatively more likely targets for larceny, as were households with more than three members. Motor vehicle theft rates revealed few relationships to household characteristics.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity (Tables 3-7 and 12-14)

On average for the 1974-77 period, males living in the State of New York were far more likely than their female counterparts to have been robbed (13 vs. 6 per 1,000) or assaulted (22 vs. 11 per 1,000). Rape was the least frequent of the major NCS-measured violent offenses, involving an average of 1 person in every 1,000 for the 4-year period. In regard to the two personal crimes of theft, males also were more susceptible to larceny without contact, but women had a higher rate for larceny with contact, that is, of attempted or completed purse snatchings or pocket pickings.

For personal crimes of violence, New York residents age 50 and over averaged the lowest victimization rate (12 per 1,000). The relatively low violent crime rate for this older age category principally stemmed from an assault rate lower than for any other age group (5 per 1,000). There was no meaningful pattern for robbery rates classified by victim age. Age, however, was associated with the incidence of personal crimes of theft, in that persons in the eldest age class, 65 and over, recorded the lowest rate, and persons age 50-64 the second-lowest one.

Paralleling yearly NCS findings since 1973 for the Nation as a whole, the comparatively low crime rates among the elderly may be attributable to a number of factors, among them the possibility that senior citizens avoid threatening situations or places because of a fear of crime.[2] Attitudinal data gathered under the NCS program during the mid-1970's showed that elderly residents of central cities across the United States (including New York City and Buffalo) had limited or changed their activities because of a fear of crime more so than younger persons. In the 1974 attitude survey in New York City, some two-thirds of all respondents age 65 and over, compared with 48 percent of younger persons, said they

[2]As indicated in the technical note on *victim characteristics* (Appendix IV), the victimization rate is a highly generalized measure of the occurrence of crime. Because of their method of calculation, the rates are not refined to the extent that they should be construed to represent precise measures of risk for specific individuals.

had modified their lifestyles because of a fear of crime. An identical survey taken in Buffalo a year earlier yielded figures of 49 and 40 percent for the respective groups.[3]

Whereas relatively low rates for crimes of violence and theft were associated with senior-age residents, no single age group had the highest rate for either category of crime. In general though, persons age 12-24 averaged a far higher overall violent crime rate than their older counterparts (43 vs. 19 per 1,000), and also sustained crimes of theft at a greater rate (105 vs. 60 per 1,000).

Over the 4-year period, blacks averaged a higher violent crime rate than whites, whereas whites had a higher theft crime rate. The difference for violent crimes chiefly was attributable to the relatively high level of personal robbery inflicted on blacks; the assault rates for the two racial groups did not differ significantly. The overall personal theft rate for whites, and more specifically, the rate for larcenies without contact, exceeded that for blacks, although there was some indication that blacks were victimized by personal larcenies with contact at a higher rate than whites.

Consideration of victim sex in conjunction with victim race revealed that the burden of violent crime was carried by black males, who were victimized at a rate higher than black women or whites of either sex. The difference between the overall violent crime rate was chiefly the result of an extraordinarily high robbery rate among black men—one that was, for instance, three times that for white males. The robbery rate for white women was the lowest of the four sex-race groups, and they also sustained violent crime at the lowest overall rate, although the difference was statistically less certain when compared with the rate for black women. White males were victimized by personal larceny without contact relatively more often than each of the three other groups.

Calculated from the standpoint of ethnicity, the rates indicated that persons of Hispanic ancestry were victimized by robbery at a higher rate than non-Hispanics (16 vs. 7 per 1,000); conversely, the latter sustained relatively more crimes of theft, principally of the noncontact variety.

Turning to the NCS-measured household crimes, age-structured victimization rates reflected a relatively low level of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft against the elderly. In fact, among age groups for which there was reliable data these householders averaged the lowest rates for the three household crimes. Households headed by young persons (age 12-19) had the highest burglary rate, although the evidence of a difference between the two youngest groups was not conclusive. The sizable burglary rate for these young persons was based on a disproportionately high rate of unlawful entry without force, a rate that was at least three times as large as for any other age group. Unlike burglary, rates for household larceny and motor vehicle theft did not peak for any specific age group. In general, however, the rates for each of the residential property crimes declined as the age of head of household increased, although apparent differences were not necessarily significant.

Although there was no difference between the rate at which households headed by whites or blacks experienced motor vehicle thefts, race was related to the probability of burglary or household larceny. Black households were more likely to be burglarized by forcible entry than white ones, and, less certainly, by burglary as a whole. Compared with black households, white ones sustained larceny at a higher rate, with the bulk of the difference centering on the less-than-$50 range. Relative to their Hispanic counterparts, households headed by non-Hispanics clearly experienced larcenies at a higher rate; however, burglary and motor vehicle theft rates for the two groups did not differ.

Marital status (Table 8)

Higher rates were indicated for violent crimes as a whole (and for robbery or assault considered separately) for persons never married and for those divorced or separated, as compared with married or widowed individuals. Although there was no real difference between the overall violent crime rate or the assault rate for persons in the never married and divorced/separated categories, the latter had the highest robbery rate of the four marital status groups. The widowed population had the lowest overall rate for both crimes of violence and crimes of theft.

Educational attainment (Table 10)

Grouping of persons age 25 and over on the basis of the number of years of schooling completed indicated that the two categories with post-secondary education, in comparison to those without, had the greater likelihood of being victimized by personal crimes of theft. On the other hand, violent crime rates as a whole were not clearly related to levels of educational attainment. It should be noted that the educational variable was confined to a population group whose members had for the most part completed their formal education. This procedure excluded persons age 12-24, who, as indicated previously, experienced a disproportionate share of personal victimization.

Annual family income (Tables 9 and 15)

Members of families in the lowest annual income category (less than $3,000 per year) experienced violent

[3]See *Myths and Realities about Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 20-21 and *Buffalo: Public Attitudes about Crime* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979). Figures cited for New York City are based on unpublished Bureau of the Census data.

crimes at the highest average rate, although the difference with respect to the rate for the next income group was not conclusive. In an interesting contrast, members of families earning less than $10,000 per year were twice as likely to be robbed as those earning $10,000 or more (13 vs. 6 per 1,000), whereas members of the wealthiest families, those with an income of $25,000 or more, were the most vulnerable of the six groups examined to personal crimes of theft. There was little real difference between assault rates for any of the income categories, except that members of the poorest group recorded the highest incidence of assault.

Household crime rates calculated on the basis of annual family income were somewhat more clear cut. Thus, households in the second lowest income group experienced larceny at a rate lower than those for each of the three highest income groups. In addition, households with incomes less than $3,000 sustained motor vehicle thefts at a rate lower than any other income group except households in the $3,000-$7,499 category, albeit perhaps attributable to limited ownership. For burglary, there were no significant rate differences between income groups.

Occupational status (Table 11)

Among persons age 16 and over who were participants in the civilian labor force, there was some indication that those classified as unemployed had an overall violent crime rate higher than that for employed persons. However, the corresponding rate difference for personal crimes of theft lacked statistical significance. Such also was the case for violent and theft crime rates associated with the various labor force nonparticipant categories. Even though there were scattered rate differences among these groups, no general pattern was apparent for either crimes of violence or theft.

Household size and tenure (Tables 16-18)

Victimization rates for two of three household crimes revealed a substantial relationship to the number of persons living in the household. Those with four or five members, as well as those with six or more persons, experienced the highest larceny rates, although the rates for these two groups did not differ significantly, whereas one-member units had the lowest rate and two-person units had the next lowest. The smallest-sized residences also incurred motor vehicle thefts at the lowest rate, a finding that most likely reflects a lower ownership count for these households. The distribution of burglary rates indicated little if any relationship to number of household members, although there was some indication that the smallest household-size category sustained this crime at a lower rate than homes in the largest one.

Burglary or motor vehicle theft rates did not differ significantly for homeowners compared with renters, but homeowners experienced relatively more household larcenies than renters. Furthermore, it was clear that owner-occupied residences were more likely to be victimized by larceny than by burglary, whereas rented dwellings were more apt to be victimized by burglary than larceny.

The relationship between dwelling size, as measured by the number of household units within the structure, and victimization by each of the three household crimes generally was not significant in spite of appearances to the contrary. In addition, no statistical significance was attached to the apparently high incidence of burglary and larceny against residences other than housing units, such as boarding houses. However, proneness to either larceny or burglary was related to dwelling size. That is, single-family homes were more likely victims of larceny than burglary. While dwellings containing two, three to four, or five to nine units experienced burglary and larceny at about the same relative levels, the largest structures, those with 10 or more units, were victimized by burglary at a higher rate than by larceny.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Most crimes against New York State residents were committed by persons not related or known to the victim (strangers) rather than persons acquainted with or related to the victim (nonstrangers). Victimization by strangers was relatively more frequent for men than for women. Besides being strangers, most offenders, whether working alone or with other offenders, were identified as males. Whites were blamed for a relatively larger number of single-offender violent crimes than were blacks, but the two races shared blame for approximately the same proportion of multiple-offender crimes. Offenders were most likely to victimize persons of like age, but crimes involving two or more lawbreakers were characterized by a much higher proportion of offenders under age 21 than those involving single offenders.

Strangers or nonstrangers (Tables 19-23)

Offenses committed by strangers accounted for about three-quarters of all personal crimes of violence and ranged from 67 percent of assaults to 93 percent of personal robberies. For violent crimes as a group, this resulted in a rate of 19.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 and over, compared with a rate of 5.9 per 1,000 for those perpetrated by persons known to the victims, such as acquaintances, friends, or relatives. The stranger-to-stranger rates of victimization were higher as well for assaults or robberies considered separately.

Examination of the distributions of stranger and nonstranger crime by victim characteristics disclosed few meaningful patterns. For crimes of violence as a whole, male victims clearly were more liable than female victims to have been victimized by strangers. Widowed persons, against whom 96 out of 100 victimizations were committed by strangers, were the most likely of the marital status victims to incur victimization by unknown persons. Otherwise, the proportions of stranger-to-stranger violent crime associated with the various victim income or racial groups revealed no meaningful differences, and, although a few significant differences existed between those proportions recorded for the victim age groups, there was no apparent consistent relationship between victim age and relative likelihood of victimization by strangers.

Sex, age, and race (Tables 24-31)

Whether single- or multiple-offender crimes, the large majority of violent personal crimes were committed by males. Females were thought to be the offender in only 11 percent of single-offender crimes and a nondiffering proportion of multiple-offender crimes, although they shared blame with males in committing a small additional proportion of the latter offenses.

In two-thirds of all single-offender violent victimizations the offender was suspected to have been over age 20, and in most of the remainder, age 12 to 20. Adults comprised the largest share of lone offenders committing assault, but there was no real difference between the proportion of robberies committed by the two age groups. About 70 percent of all single-offender rapes were committed by persons age 21 and over.

In contrast to single-offender crimes, those involving two or more lawbreakers were characterized by a much higher proportion of offenders under age 21 (48 percent). Although a much lower proportion of adult offenders appeared to be involved in the latter crimes, as compared with their involvement in single-offender crimes, there was a substantial proportion of cases with offenders of mixed ages. The relatively higher frequency of youth involvement (as compared with older offenders) in multiple-offender crimes of violence applied to robbery or assault considered separately.

Consideration of the age of victims in conjunction with the age of offenders disclosed that the largest proportion of multiple-offender crimes against victims age 12-19 were committed by young offenders (age 12-20), and there was some indication of a similar pattern for single-offender crimes. By contrast, the largest proportion of violent crime by single offenders against persons age 20 and over was attributed to older offenders (72 vs. 24 percent). However, there was no statistical difference between the proportion of multiple-offender crime committed against these older victims by offenders of the younger compared with the older age range (about 35 percent).

With respect to the racial identity of offenders as perceived by victims, the data indicated that about 56 percent of single-offender violent crimes were committed by whites, 37 percent by blacks, and the remainder by members of other races or by persons of unknown race. Among specific crimes, the largest proportion (64 percent) of robberies was committed by blacks, whereas whites inflicted relatively more assaults (67 percent). Rape victims identified their offenders as white or black in proportions that were not significantly different.

Perpetrators of multiple-offender violent crimes were thought to have been exclusively white or exclusively black in about the same proportion of victimizations, whereas multi-racial groups or members of other races were blamed for lesser proportions of these crimes. Considering two of the violent crimes separately, however, the distribution of races for multiple-offender crimes differed: The highest proportion of robberies was ascribed to black offenders, but there was no significant difference between the proportions of assaults attributed to whites and blacks.

Crime characteristics

The succeeding sections highlight key characteristics of the offenses measured by the National Crime Survey. These characteristics may be grouped into two overall categories, namely the *circumstances* under which the violations occurred (such as time and place of occurrence, number of offenders, victim self-protective measures, and offender weapon use) and the *impact* of the crime on the victim, including physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. As will be seen, the circumstances under which crimes occurred and their impact varied appreciably with the type of offense and the population group examined. For reasons discussed fully in the Technical Notes (Appendix IV), some of the characteristics examined with respect to crimes against persons are based on incident data and others on victimization data. Among the violent personal crimes, victimizations outnumbered incidents by about 16 percent, mainly because some 10 percent of the cases were committed against two or more victims (Tables 32 and 33). Of the three crimes of violence, assault was relatively less likely than personal robbery or rape to have been committed against a single victim.

Time of occurrence (Tables 35-37)

Of offenses measured by the survey, the ones that occurred predominantly at night, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., were household larceny and motor vehicle theft. Personal larceny with contact (i.e., purse snatching and pocket picking) was the only crime to take place mainly during the daytime hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Rape, personal robberies, and assaults were more or less evenly divided between day and night. Because the time of occurrence was unknown in too many crimes, it could not be accurately determined whether the main portion of personal larcenies without contact and household burglaries took place during the daytime or nighttime. For instance, the time of occurrence was unknown for a fifth of household burglaries. Among victimizations for which the general time was known, however, there was no real difference between the proportions of noncontact personal larceny or household burglary that occurred during day or night.

Even though there was no difference between the proportions of robberies or assaults occurring during the day compared with night, there was some indication that the more serious forms of these crimes took place after 6 p.m. Thus, greater proportions of robberies with injury, and, with less certainty, of aggravated assaults were concentrated at night by comparison with robberies without injury and simple assaults, respectively. Also, there was limited indication that relatively more assaults by armed offenders than by unarmed ones transpired during the evening or late night, although such was not the case for robbery. Contrary to appearance, stranger-to-stranger crimes of violence, generally conceded to be more threatening than the nonstranger forms, occurred at night at a rate that did not differ significantly from that for nonstranger crimes.

In addition to the preceding information about general time of occurrence, data were available on more specific hours of occurrence of nighttime crimes—from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight and from midnight to 6 a.m. For personal crimes of violence there was little doubt that the largest proportion of these night offenses took place during the earlier 6-hour period, even taking into consideration those crimes for which the time was not known. For the three household offenses and personal larceny without contact, however, the percentages of crimes for which the period of night was not known were relatively large, and the actual distributions for the two halves of night were unknown.

Place of occurrence (Tables 38-41)

Classification of three of the NCS-measured property offenses—personal larceny without contact, household larceny, and household burglary—is mainly determined by the location at which they occur, for reasons detailed in the technical notes. In fact, the two types of larceny are differentiated from each other exclusively on that basis, the classification being determined by whether the larceny occurred either away from a residence (personal larceny without contact) or within or near the home (household larceny).

During the 1974-1977 period, an average of 54 percent of personal larcenies without contact took place at outdoor locations away from victims' homes; the second most frequent location was inside school buildings. The majority of the other form of noncontact larceny, household larceny, occurred near victims' residences, such as yards or porches, and a residual number happened inside the housing unit.

As with the two above crimes, household burglary and motor vehicle theft do not involve victim-offender contact. Also by definition, household burglaries take place exclusively inside permanent or temporary living quarters. Although a small proportion did occur in temporary dwelling places, such as vacation homes, hotels, or motels, 97 percent involved principal residences. In contrast, motor vehicle theft is not limited to specific localities. On average for the 4-year period, the largest proportion, about 80 percent, occurred at outside locations not near victims' homes, such as streets, parks, or public parking lots.

The direct contact crimes—rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny with contact (purse snatching and

pocket picking)—are not limited to prescribed places of occurrence either. Robbery was the most likely of the three violent crimes to have taken place in the streets, although the difference relative to rape was less substantial. The largest proportion of both robberies and assaults occurred at these as compared with other locations, whereas there was no difference between the proportion of personal larcenies with contact that occurred inside nonresidential buildings or in the streets.

There were no significant differences between the kinds of locations utilized by armed or unarmed offenders for either robberies or assaults. In regard to robberies, for instance, about 65 percent of offenders of each type committed the crime at outdoor locations not near victims' dwellings.

Number of offenders (Table 42)

As previously stated, about 90 percent of measured incidents of violent personal crime were committed against lone victims. A smaller majority of violent incidents (59 percent) involved lone offenders as well, but there were notable differences concerning single-versus multiple-offender counts for robbery and assault incidents. Whereas assault was more likely to have been committed by offenders acting alone, the converse was true for robbery. However, robbery with injury was no more likely than robbery without injury to have involved multiple offenders, nor was aggravated assault compared with simple assault.

Use of weapons (Tables 43-44)

As already suggested, an important issue addressed by the survey was whether or not offenders were armed. If one or more weapons were utilized, the victim identified each weapon type. Overall, offenders used weapons in 41 percent of violent incidents. Robberies were relatively more likely to have involved weapons (52 percent) than were assaults (35 percent); the apparently low count of weapons use by rapists was not statistically different from either of these proportions. However, a larger proportion of victims attacked by strangers were confronted with weapons (45 percent) than those victimized by nonstrangers (28 percent). Firearms were used less frequently in armed violent incidents (20 percent) than knives (40 percent), and there was some suggestion that they were utilized less often than weapons classified as "other," such as clubs or bottles (33 percent). While the latter two figures were not statistically different, there were meaningful contrasts between the two categories when the type of crime was considered. For robbery, offenders used knives relatively more frequently than *other* weapons, but there was some indication that a larger proportion of aggravated assaults with injury were carried out with these *other* weapons than with knives. For aggravated assaults without injury, there was no apparent difference in the relative frequencies of use of these two weapon types.

Victim self-protection (Table 45-48)

Victims used self-protective measures in a majority of all personal crimes of violence, but that was not the case for personal robberies considered separately. In fact, victims were relatively less likely to defend themselves during the course of robberies (43 percent) than during rapes (76 percent) or assaults (69 percent); the apparent difference between the latter two proportions was not significant. Overall for crimes of violence, there was some indication that victims were more likely to defend themselves when the offender was a nonstranger than a stranger.

Examination of race, sex, and age groups for differences in the rate of use of self-protective measures in the course of violent crimes revealed no variation according to sex and only one firm difference between two of the five age groups; the seeming downward trend with age was not statistically significant. However, whites reported using self-protective measures in proportionally more crimes (64 percent) than did blacks (48 percent), and the difference chiefly was the result of behavior adopted during robberies.

Relative to each of the other five active forms of self-protection (i.e. excluding nonviolent resistance), there was some tendency for physical force to have been the most frequent type utilized. Firearms and knives were used least often by victims in general. While the type of self-protective measure adopted did not vary significantly with race, men invoked physical force proportionally more often than women, who were relatively more apt to try to find help or frighten off the offender.

Physical injury to victims (Tables 49-53)

Victims suffered physical injury in 3 out of every 10 personal robbery and assault victimizations. (Whether the crime was completed or not, all rape victims were classified by the NCS as injured.) Appearances to the contrary, there were no differences in the proportions of injury-producing robberies or assaults against men and women, or against blacks and whites, and few variations by age or income. However, the likelihood of victim-sustained injury was greater for nonstranger robberies than stranger-to-stranger ones, but this was not repeated for assault.

In some 14 percent of crimes of violence the victims had medical expenses. This proportion did not vary significantly whether the offenses were sustained by whites or blacks, or whether the crimes involved strangers or nonstrangers. Of the victimizations that led to medical costs, the expenses were more or less evenly divided between the ranges of less than $50, $50-$249, and $250 and more.

Among those crimes in which victims were injured, 7 in every 10 involved individuals who had some form of health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. Protection of these general varieties was secured in relatively the same proportions by blacks and

whites and by persons in differing income groups.

In approximately a tenth of all violent offenses, the victims received hospital care as a result of victimization. While there was no real difference between the rates of hospitalization for the two races, the five age categories, or victims of strangers compared with victims of nonstrangers, females were more apt than males to receive hospital treatment.

Economic losses (Tables 54-59)

Many of the NCS offenses sustained by individuals or households from 1974 through 1977 resulted in economic loss as measured by theft and/or property damage. For instance, 79 out of 100 personal crimes and 92 out of 100 household crimes involved such losses. Rape and assault were the only two crimes for which more than half of the victimizations did not result in direct economic loss. On the other hand, economic loss was sustained in 73 percent of personal robberies and 95 percent of personal larcenies. In the larger proportion of five of the measured crimes, economic losses originated from theft rather than property damage; such was the case for personal robbery or larceny, as well as for each of the three household crimes. By definition there are no theft losses associated with assault, and the proportion of rape cases involving damage losses was too small to provide reliable data.

About 36 percent of all personal crimes, whether violent or larcenous, and half of all household crimes resulted in theft and/or damage losses of more than $50. A large proportion of motor vehicle theft losses, of course, were in the highest range—some two-thirds resulted in losses of $250 or more. Also, about half of forcible entry burglaries produced economic losses of this amount or more, compared with only 22 percent of unlawful entries without force. Blacks incurred relatively higher economic losses from household crimes than whites (i.e., relatively more crimes valued at $50 or more), principally because of a larger proportion of high-value losses from burglary. But for personal crimes as a whole, there was no meaningful difference by race in the relative number of cases in this loss range.

In addition to being a costly crime, motor vehicle theft was the one most likely to involve complete recovery of theft loss, full recovery having been achieved in some 49 percent of these crimes. In contrast, for the large majority of personal and household crimes there was no loss recovery: Such was the case in roughly 8 of every 10 personal robberies and personal or household larcenies. In general, however, there was at least some or full recompense in a higher proportion of household (26 percent) than personal crimes (20 percent). Comparing white and black victims, there were no meaningful differences in the relative distributions of unrecovered theft losses for either personal or household crimes as a whole.

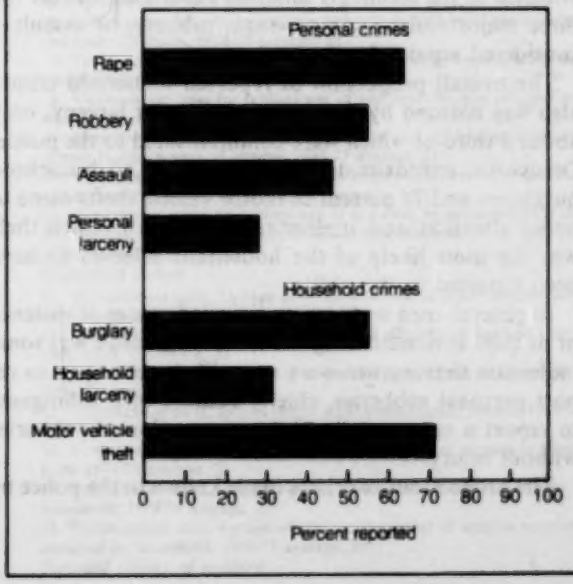
Losses were replaced by insurance in about two-fifths of personal or household crimes involving theft. Economic losses originating from burglary, a crime for which a majority of the losses were valued at $100 or more, were most likely among the household crimes to be recouped solely through insurance. In comparison, losses from household larceny, the majority of which were valued at less than $50, were the most likely of the three household crimes to be recovered by methods not involving insurance compensation.

Worktime lost (Tables 60-61)

Loss of time from work by the victim or another household member occurred as a result of relatively few personal or household victimizations—only about 1 in 20. As an outgrowth of the three personal crimes of violence considered as a group, worktime was lost in about one-tenth of all cases. For specific crimes, however, the proportions ranged from 25 percent of robberies with injury to about 6 percent of simple assaults. For the household crimes, absence from work was least likely to be an effect of larceny and most likely of motor vehicle theft, a product perhaps of the inconvenience caused by the loss of transportation.

Among those personal or household crimes that resulted in work nonattendance for victims or other household members, approximately half the cases were of 1 day or more duration. For violent crimes as a group, 7 out of 10 cases resulted in a day or more of loss, and in 33 percent, 6 or more days were missed.

Chart D. Percent of victimizations reported to the police, 1974-77 average



Reporting crimes to the police

The rates of reporting violent personal or household crimes to the police (51 and 47 percent, respectively) were higher than for personal crimes of theft (28 percent), but did not differ from one another. The proportion of crimes communicated to police officials did not vary appreciably by victim or household characteristic except that persons age 12-19 reported fewer personal crimes of theft than all but possibly one other age group, and homeowners were more likely than renters to give an account to police of household burglaries or larcenies. With one exception, the proportion of household crimes called to police attention rose with the value of the property taken.

Persons who were victimized during the period under study but failed to report the offense, either personal or household, most often stated that nothing could have been done by the police, as there was no proof.

Rates of reporting (Tables 62-70)

On average during the 1974-1977 period, about 1 out of 3 personal crimes occurring to New York State residents were made known to the police. This relatively low percentage resulted mainly from a low reporting rate for personal larcenies (28 percent), a crime which comprised some three-fourths of all personal victimizations. On the contrary, about half of all violent crimes were reported to police officials. However, significance could not be attached to the seemingly different reporting rates for the three major violent crimes—rape, robbery, or assault—considered separately.

The overall proportion of reported household crimes also was reduced by the reporting rate for larceny, only about a third of which were communicated to the police. Otherwise, approximately 55 percent of all household burglaries and 71 percent of motor vehicle thefts came to police attention, and, understandably, motor vehicle theft was the most likely of the household offenses to have been reported to the police.

In general, men and women reported crimes of violence or of theft at nondiffering rates, although there was some indication that women were more likely than men to report personal robberies, chiefly because of a willingness to report a substantially higher proportion of robberies without injury.

The proportions of crimes made known to the police by whites compared with blacks and Hispanics contrasted with non-Hispanics did not differ statistically. For crimes of violence or of theft as a whole, as well as for robbery or assault considered separately, there were no meaningful reporting rate differences for either of the two racial or ethnic groups. In regard to the reporting rates for blacks and whites within the household sector, the same findings prevailed.

In like manner, there was no pattern to the few differences between the rates at which crimes of violence were reported to the police by victims of differing age cohorts. However, theft crime victims age 12-19 reported relatively fewer crimes than any other age group, although the rate difference between the youngest and eldest was less persuasive. Violent or theft crime reporting rates for the elderly (age 65 and over) did not differ statistically from those for other adult age categories.

There were, however, reporting dissimilarities between persons who owned or were purchasing their dwellings compared with those renting. Owners were substantially more likely than their counterparts to report residential larcenies and burglaries, the latter including both forcible and attempted forcible entries, but not unlawful entries without force. On the contrary, there was no difference between the rates at which these two groups reported motor vehicle thefts.

Also evident was a relationship between value of the stolen property and proportion of crimes reported. For the population in general, the proportion of household crimes that came to police attention, with the exception of the apparent difference between the less-than-$10 and the $10-$49 categories, rose with the value of the property taken. Thus, while only 24 percent of household crimes in which the loss was valued at $10-$49 were reported to law enforcement officials, 85 percent of those valued at $250 or more were made known.

On the other hand, analysis of the household crime reporting rates for the various income groups revealed no significant differences in the percentages of burglaries, larcenies, or motor vehicle thefts which were reported.

Reasons for not reporting (Table 71)

Crime victims who did not report their victimizations to police officials were asked to indicate why they did not report. The two most common reasons for not reporting personal or household crimes to the police were, first, that nothing could have been done and, second, that the offense was not important enough to warrant police attention. Within both the personal and household sectors, those two explanations made up more than half the total. The least frequent response for each sector was fear of reprisal.

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 71 statistical data tables in this section of the report contain results of the National Crime Survey for calendar years 1974-77 for residents of New York State. The tables are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the sequence of discussion in the "Selected Findings." All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, stemming from the fact that they were derived from surveys rather than complete enumerations. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report. A minimum estimate of 14,000, as well as rates or percentages based on such a figure, was considered reliable.

Victimization rate tables 2 through 18 parenthetically display the average size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates, reflecting estimation adjustments based on independent population estimates. All population, victimization, and incident estimates provided on the data tables are 4-year averages except those on Table 1, which are for 1977 only, and those on Tables 2 and 62, which are for each of the 4 years individually.

Subject matters covered by the data tables are described in the paragraphs below.

General. Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas Table 2 shows rates of victimization for 1974 through 1977 as well as the 4-year average. Each table covers all measured crimes, broken out to the maximum extent possible insofar as the forms, or subcategories, of each offense are concerned.

Victim characteristics, Tables 3-18. These contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-11) and households (12-18).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence, Tables 19-31. Five tables (19-23) relate to victim-offender relationship; the first of these is a rate table, whereas the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (24-31), six present demographic information on offenders only and two others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these eight tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Crime characteristics, Tables 32-61. The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents, as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 33 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas 34 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken out by victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include; time of occurrence (35-37); place of occurrence (38-41); number of offenders (42); use of weapons (43-44); victim self-protection (45-48); physical injury to victims (49-53); economic losses (54-59); and time lost from work (60-61). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included on a table.

Reporting of victimizations to the police, Tables 62-71. Information is displayed on the extent of reporting and on reasons for failure to report. The first table in this series provides police reporting rates for 1974 through 1977 and the averaged 4-year rate. All other tables depict averaged data only. Certain tables display data on both the household and personal sectors.

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Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	2,692,800	...	100.0
Personal sector	1,662,100	100.0	61.7
Crimes of violence	419,800	25.3	15.6
Rape	17,900	1.1	0.7
Completed rape	[1]6,400	0.4	0.2
Attempted rape	[1]11,600	0.7	0.4
Robbery	136,600	8.2	5.1
Robbery with injury	56,900	3.4	2.1
From serious assault	33,100	2.0	1.2
From minor assault	23,700	1.4	0.9
Robbery without injury	79,800	4.8	3.0
Assault	265,300	16.0	9.9
Aggravated assault	100,400	6.0	3.7
With injury	39,900	2.4	1.5
Attempted assault with weapon	60,500	3.6	2.2
Simple assault	164,900	9.9	6.1
With injury	34,500	2.1	1.3
Attempted assault without weapon	130,400	7.8	4.8
Crimes of theft	1,242,300	74.7	46.1
Personal larceny with contact	76,400	4.6	2.8
Purse snatching	25,500	1.5	0.9
Completed purse snatching	[1]12,200	0.7	0.5
Attempted purse snatching	[1]13,300	0.8	0.5
Pocket picking	51,000	3.1	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	1,165,900	70.1	43.3
Total population age 12 and over	14,646,100	...	...
Household sector	1,030,700	100.0	38.3
Burglary	437,800	42.5	16.3
Forcible entry	147,600	14.3	5.5
Unlawful entry without force	190,000	18.4	7.1
Attempted forcible entry	100,200	9.7	3.7
Household larceny	467,500	45.4	17.4
Less than $50	249,400	24.2	9.3
$50 or more	169,200	16.4	6.3
Amount not available	21,800	2.1	0.8
Attempted larceny	27,100	2.6	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	125,400	12.2	4.7
Completed theft	82,600	8.0	3.1
Attempted theft	42,800	4.2	1.6
Total number of households	6,551,400	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
... Represents not applicable.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Personal and household crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime, 1974-77 average and by year

Type of crime	1974–77 average	1974	1975	1976	1977
Personal sector	25.6	22.5	26.0	25.0	28.7
Crimes of violence	0.9	[1]0.9	[1]0.8	[1]0.5	1.2
Rape	8.9	7.9	9.6	8.7	9.3
Robbery	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.9
Robbery with injury	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.3
From serious assault	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6
From minor assault	6.1	5.1	7.6	6.2	5.4
Robbery without injury	15.8	13.7	15.6	15.8	18.1
Assault	6.3	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.9
Aggravated assault	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.7
With injury	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.4	4.1
Attempted assault with weapon	9.5	6.9	9.6	10.1	11.3
Simple assault	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.8	2.4
With injury	6.9	5.5	5.8	7.4	8.9
Attempted assault without weapon	72.7	64.2	70.3	71.4	84.8
Crimes of theft	5.5	4.7	5.5	6.8	5.2
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	1.1	2.3	2.5	1.7
Purse snatching	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.5
Pocket picking	67.2	59.5	64.8	64.6	79.6
Personal larceny without contact					
Total population age 12 and over	14,599,600	14,478,100	14,595,400	14,67F 400	14,646,100
Household sector	62.7	63.4	63.6	57.0	66.8
Burglary	22.4	24.2	20.7	22.3	22.5
Forcible entry	27.7	28.2	29.2	24.4	29.0
Unlawful entry without force	12.6	11.1	13.7	10.2	15.3
Attempted forcible entry	61.8	52.6	64.1	58.9	71.4
Household larceny	35.0	30.4	39.4	32.2	38.1
Less than $50	20.4	16.4	18.4	20.9	25.8
$50 or more	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.3
Amount not available	4.4	4.8	5.1	3.8	4.1
Attempted larceny	17.9	17.5	17.0	17.9	19.1
Motor vehicle theft	11.5	9.4	11.2	12.7	12.6
Completed theft	6.4	8.2	5.8	5.2	6.5
Attempted theft					
Total number of households	6,488,600	6,348,200	6,504,800	6,549,900	6,551,400

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding..
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Male (6,794,200)	Female (7,805,400)
Crimes of violence	34.4	17.9
Rape	[1]0.1	1.5
Completed rape	([1]Z)	0.5
Attempted rape	[1]0.1	1.0
Robbery	12.7	5.6
Robbery with injury	4.0	1.8
From serious assault	2.9	0.5
From minor assault	1.1	1.3
Robbery without injury	8.7	3.8
Assault	21.6	10.8
Aggravated assault	10.0	3.1
With injury	4.4	1.0
Attempted assault with weapon	5.6	2.1
Simple assault	11.6	7.7
With injury	3.2	2.1
Attempted assault without weapon	8.4	5.6
Crimes of theft	76.6	69.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	7.8
Purse snatching	[1]0.0	3.6
Pocket picking	2.9	4.2
Personal larceny without contact	73.6	61.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Less than 0.05.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Type of crime	12–15 (1,329,500)	16–19 (1,348,800)	20–24 (1,388,100)	25–34 (2,567,400)	35–49 (2,941, 300)	50–64 (2,945,100)	65 and over (2,079,500)
Crimes of violence	40.6	50.2	38.1	31.2	19.5	13.5	10.3
Rape	[1]1.1	2.9	[1]1.6	[1]1.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.1	[1]0.0
Robbery	13.1	11.6	9.0	10.7	7.5	6.7	7.2
Robbery with injury	3.7	2.6	2.0	3.8	3.0	1.9	2.8
From serious assault	[1]1.5	[1]1.8	[1]1.0	2.3	1.6	[1]1.2	[1]1.6
From minor assault	[1]2.2	[1]0.8	[1]1.0	1.5	1.4	[1]0.7	[1]1.2
Robbery without assault	9.5	8.9	6.9	7.0	4.5	4.8	4.4
Assault	26.3	35.8	27.5	19.1	11.6	6.7	3.1
Aggravated assault	9.5	14.8	12.4	7.2	4.7	2.3	[1]1.6
With injury	4.2	6.8	5.1	2.3	1.8	[1]0.9	[1]0.9
Attempted assault with weapon	5.3	8.0	7.3	4.9	2.9	1.4	[1]0.7
Simple assault	16.9	21.0	15.1	11.9	7.0	4.4	[1]1.5
With injury	7.6	6.8	3.0	2.8	[1]1.1	[1]1.1	[1]0.5
Attempted assault without weapon	9.3	14.1	12.1	9.1	5.9	3.3	[1]1.0
Crimes of theft	104.0	115.4	94.4	84.6	74.5	51.2	23.8
Personal larceny with contact	[1]1.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	6.6	6.0
Purse snatching	[1]0.0	[1]1.3	[1]2.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
Pocket picking	[1]1.7	4.6	3.7	3.8	2.9	4.3	4.0
Personal larceny without contact	102.3	109.4	88.3	78.9	69.2	44.6	17.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	White (12,496,800)	Black (1,929,800)
Crimes of violence	23.5	38.3
Rape	0.8	[1]1.2
Robbery	7.1	20.4
Robbery with injury	2.1	7.9
From serious assault	1.1	4.7
From minor assault	0.9	3.3
Robbery without injury	5.0	12.5
Assault	15.6	16.7
Aggravated assault	5.7	10.1
With injury	2.4	3.4
Attempted assault with weapon	3.3	6.7
Simple assault	10.0	6.5
With injury	2.6	2.7
Attempted assault without weapon	7.4	3.8
Crimes of theft	74.8	58.7
Personal larceny with contact	4.9	9.4
Purse snatching	1.7	3.5
Pocket picking	3.2	5.9
Personal larceny without contact	69.9	49.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Personal crimes: victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (5,878,000)	Black (828,400)	White (6,618,800)	Black (1,101,400)
Crimes of violence	31.4	55.1	16.5	25.6
Rape	[1]0.1	[1]0.0	1.4	[1]2.1
Robbery	9.8	33.0	4.7	11.0
Robbery with injury	3.0	11.7	1.3	5.2
Robbery without injury	6.9	21.3	3.4	5.8
Assault	21.5	22.2	10.2	12.5
Aggravated assault	9.1	15.9	2.6	5.8
Simple assault	12.4	6.2	7.8	6.8
Crimes of theft	78.8	59.8	71.2	57.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	5.3	7.0	12.4
Personal larceny without contact	76.3	54.5	64.3	45.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Hispanic (1,035,700)	Non-Hispanic (13,546,000)
Crimes of violence	30.2	25.2
Rape	[1]1.4	0.8
Robbery	15.5	6.5
Robbery with injury	5.3	2.6
From serious assault	3.6	1.4
From minor assault	[1]1.7	1.2
Robbery without injury	10.2	5.8
Assault	13.3	16.0
Aggravated assault	5.2	6.4
With injury	[1]1.9	2.6
Attempted assault with weapon	[1]3.3	3.8
Simple assault	8.1	9.6
With injury	3.8	2.5
Attempted assault without weapon	4.3	7.1
Crimes of theft	46.9	74.8
Personal larceny with contact	7.7	5.4
Purse snatching	3.9	1.8
Pocket picking	3.8	3.6
Personal larceny without contact	39.2	69.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Never married (4,545,700)	Married (7,934,400)	Widowed (1,200,200)	Divorced and separated (885,600)
Crimes of violence	39.7	16.7	9.7	49.0
Rape	1.7	[1]0.3	[1]0.0	3.3
Robbery	13.1	5.4	6.7	21.2
Robbery with injury	3.2	1.8	3.1	9.6
From serious assault	1.8	1.3	[1]1.3	[1]3.4
From minor assault	1.3	0.5	[1]1.8	6.2
Robbery without injury	9.9	3.6	3.6	11.6
Assault	25.0	11.0	6.3	24.5
Aggravated assault	10.0	4.7	[1]2.3	7.1
With injury	4.4	1.7	[1]0.8	[1]3.8
Attempted assault with weapon	5.6	3.0	[1]1.5	[1]3.4
Simple assault	15.0	6.3	4.0	17.4
With injury	5.0	1.0	[1]0.6	7.7
Attempted assault without weapon	10.0	5.3	3.4	9.7
Crimes of theft	98.0	63.2	34.9	80.1
Personal larceny with contact	5.9	4.1	9.4	11.6
Purse snatching	1.5	1.6	3.6	4.9
Pocket picking	4.4	2.5	5.8	6.7
Personal larceny without contact	92.1	59.2	25.5	68.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 (703,100)	$3,000–$7,499 (2,983,200)	$7,500–$9,999 (1,452,800)	$10,000–$14,999 (3,177,800)	$15,000–$24,999 (3,332,200)	$25,000 or more (1,413,900)
Crimes of violence	49.3	31.5	24.7	23.5	21.6	21.6
Rape	[1]1.4	1.3	[1]1.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.5	[1]1.1
Robbery	15.6	13.7	11.8	6.7	4.9	6.0
Robbery with injury	[1]4.7	5.7	3.8	1.7	1.6	[1]1.2
From serious assault	[1]3.8	3.0	2.6	1.1	[1]0.8	[1]0.6
From minor assault	[1]0.9	2.7	[1]1.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.8	[1]0.7
Robbery without injury	10.9	8.0	8.0	5.0	3.4	4.8
Assault	32.3	16.5	11.7	16.2	16.2	14.5
Aggravated assault	8.9	8.0	3.4	5.9	7.1	5.2
With injury	[1]4.3	3.2	[1]1.1	2.8	3.3	[1]0.6
Attempted assault with weapon	[1]4.6	4.8	[1]2.2	3.1	3.8	4.6
Simple assault	23.3	8.6	8.3	10.3	9.1	9.3
With injury	6.2	3.6	[1]1.4	2.2	2.8	[1]1.6
Attempted assault without weapon	17.1	5.0	6.9	8.1	6.3	7.8
Crimes of theft	66.7	54.7	64.6	73.4	83.0	110.8
Personal larceny with contact	6.6	8.8	5.1	4.1	3.6	3.8
Purse snatching	[1]3.3	3.8	[1]0.9	1.2	[1]0.8	[1]1.3
Pocket picking	[1]3.3	4.9	4.2	2.9	2.8	2.5
Personal larceny without contact	60.2	45.9	59.5	69.3	79.3	106.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 25 and over, by level of educational attainment and type of crime, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 persons age 25 and over)

Level of educational attainment	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Elementary school											
0–4 years (417,100)	12.1	[1]0.0	10.3	[1]3.3	[1]7.0	[1]1.8	[1]1.8	[1]0.0	21.0	9.1	12.0
5–7 years (656,600)	22.7	[1]0.0	12.4	5.4	7.0	10.3	[1]4.1	6.2	31.5	9.3	22.2
8 years (1,064,500)	14.2	[1]0.4	8.6	3.7	4.9	5.3	[1]3.1	[1]2.2	32.4	6.6	25.8
High school											
1–3 years (1,551,700)	20.0	[1]0.5	8.8	2.7	6.1	10.8	4.6	6.2	49.4	4.9	44.5
4 years (3,916,200)	15.8	[1]0.6	6.7	3.0	3.7	8.5	3.4	5.1	58.2	5.5	52.7
College											
1–3 years (1,386,500)	24.7	[1]0.3	7.4	[1]1.4	6.0	17.0	5.7	11.4	84.8	5.2	80.6
4 years or more (1,625,000)	23.9	[1]0.6	8.2	[1]2.1	6.1	15.1	5.0	10.1	96.9	5.9	90.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons age 25 and over whose level of education was not ascertained.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Personal crimes: Victimization rates for persons age 16 and over, by participation in the civilian labor force, employment status, and type of crime, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 population age 16 and over)

Labor force participation and employment status	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Labor force participants	27.0	0.9	8.9	3.1	5.8	17.2	6.4	10.9	83.4	5.0	78.3
Employed (28,353,500)	49.1	[1]2.7	16.0	[1]6.0	10.0	30.4	18.1	12.3	105.2	[1]6.6	98.6
Unemployed (1,690,000)											
Labor force nonparticipants	12.1	[1]0.5	4.2	1.3	2.9	7.4	2.9	4.6	45.3	7.2	38.1
Keeping house (12,995,100)	39.7	[1]1.4	13.5	[1]1.8	11.7	24.8	11.4	13.4	85.7	7.7	78.1
In school (3,085,300)	38.9	[1]0.0	23.2	13.4	[1]9.9	15.7	[1]7.2	[1]8.5	43.9	[1]6.3	37.5
Unable to work (1,072,700)	13.0	[1]0.0	7.7	[1]2.2	5.5	5.3	[1]2.5	[1]2.7	25.5	4.6	20.9
Retired (3,562,100)	25.5	[1]1.1	9.6	[1]1.3	8.3	14.8	7.3	7.5	65.3	9.4	55.9
Other (2,221,500)											

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races[1] (6,488,600)	White (5,552,500)	Black (864,400)
Burglary	62.7	60.6	77.7
Forcible entry	22.4	19.4	41.1
Unlawful entry without force	27.7	28.4	24.7
Attempted forcible entry	12.6	12.8	11.9
Household larceny	61.8	65.3	40.7
Less than $50	35.0	38.5	13.7
$50 or more	20.4	20.8	18.2
Amount not available	1.9	1.9	[2]2.3
Attempted larceny	4.4	4.2	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	17.9	18.1	17.5
Completed theft	11.5	11.6	11.2
Attempted theft	6.4	6.5	6.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Hispanic (439,000)	Non-Hispanic (6,049,600)
Burglary	66.6	62.4
Forcible entry	23.5	22.3
Unlawful entry without force	26.3	27.8
Attempted forcible entry	16.9	12.3
Household larceny	32.6	63.9
Less than $50	13.7	36.6
$50 or more	12.4	21.0
Amount not available	2.2	1.9
Attempted larceny	4.2	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	12.4	18.3
Completed theft	[1]7.3	11.8
Attempted theft	[1]5.1	6.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (89,500)	20-34 (1,643,400)	35-49 (1,626,300)	50-64 (1,748,500)	65 and over (1,380,900)
Burglary	140.2	78.6	71.9	56.7	35.4
Forcible entry	[1]22.3	26.9	24.9	22.3	14.3
Unlawful entry without force	107.6	32.8	35.0	24.2	12.2
Attempted forcible entry	[1]10.3	18.9	12.0	10.3	8.9
Household larceny	136.1	86.2	79.1	50.8	21.5
Less than $50	54.8	54.7	42.0	26.3	13.3
$50 or more	78.0	22.9	28.8	18.4	6.4
Amount not available	[1]0.0	[1]2.0	2.3	2.1	[1]1.0
Attempted larceny	[1]3.4	6.6	6.0	4.0	[1]0.7
Motor vehicle theft	[1]24.9	23.2	25.3	14.5	6.7
Completed theft	[1]17.2	14.9	15.7	9.4	4.8
Attempted theft	[1]7.8	8.3	9.6	5.2	[1]1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than $3,000 (516,200)	$3,000–$7,499 (1,603,600)	$7,500–$9,999 (638,300)	$10,000–$14,999 (1,300,100)	$15,000–$24,999 (1,218,100)	$25,000 or more (493,700)
Burglary	80.4	58.5	67.7	56.6	64.5	75.6
Forcible entry	25.1	24.7	22.3	19.2	23.6	24.0
Unlawful entry without force	34.2	23.8	30.0	23.3	31.7	36.6
Attempted forcible entry	21.1	9.9	15.4	14.1	9.2	15.1
Household larceny	51.4	43.3	64.2	78.7	73.2	75.3
Less than $50	29.1	25.2	36.7	47.0	42.0	34.5
$50 or more	17.7	11.7	24.4	22.9	26.4	32.2
Amount not available	1.6	2.1	[1]0.0	0.9	1.4	5.3
Attempted larceny	3.0	4.2	3.1	7.9	3.4	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	4.4	8.3	16.1	24.2	27.9	30.8
Completed theft	1.8	5.3	7.2	18.9	17.4	16.6
Attempted theft	2.6	3.0	8.9	4.9	10.5	14.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (1,593,600)	Two–three (3,045,400)	Four–five (1,430,600)	Six or more (417,700)
Burglary	56.5	62.8	64.5	79.3
Forcible entry	23.5	23.5	17.9	26.3
Unlawful entry without force	20.2	26.4	36.0	38.1
Attempted forcible entry	12.9	13.0	10.7	14.8
Household larceny	29.0	53.5	98.8	121.1
Less than $50	15.9	31.2	57.2	60.4
$50 or more	9.3	16.4	32.5	50.9
Amount not available	[1]1.4	1.7	3.2	[1]0.8
Attempted larceny	2.4	4.1	6.0	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	8.1	16.8	28.1	28.7
Completed theft	4.6	10.2	19.6	19.5
Attempted theft	3.5	6.6	8.5	9.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of persons could not be ascertained.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought			Rented		
	All races[1] (3,175,300)	White (2,965,400)	Black (196,400)	All races[1] (3,313,300)	White (2,587,100)	Black (668,000)
Burglary	62.8	62.0	76.4	62.6	59.0	78.1
Forcible entry	22.6	20.8	47.2	22.3	17.7	39.2
Unlawful entry without force	27.6	28.6	[2]14.8	27.8	28.3	27.6
Attempted forcible entry	12.7	12.6	[2]14.4	12.5	13.0	11.2
Household larceny	77.8	79.3	57.9	46.4	49.4	35.7
Less than $50	45.0	47.0	[1]15.7	25.5	28.8	13.1
$50 or more	26.3	26.1	29.7	14.8	14.8	14.8
Amount not available	2.3	2.1	[2]5.1	1.5	1.5	[2]1.5
Attempted larceny	4.3	4.1	[2]7.3	4.6	4.3	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	18.9	18.6	24.4	17.0	17.6	15.4
Completed theft	12.5	12.6	[2]11.6	10.6	10.5	11.1
Attempted theft	6.4	6.0	[2]12.8	6.4	7.1	[2]4.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Household crimes: Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[1] (2,830,600)	Two (983,000)	Three-four (428,800)	Five-nine (309,800)	Ten or more (1,847,500)	Other than housing units (72,700)
Burglary	67.3	42.4	59.7	89.8	60.5	113.0
Forcible entry	24.2	13.7	15.8	33.0	24.3	[2]17.8
Unlawful entry without force	29.8	20.2	28.4	41.2	23.5	86.8
Attempted forcible entry	13.4	8.5	15.5	15.6	12.7	[2]8.4
Household larceny	84.9	59.7	61.8	58.2	27.3	70.8
Less than $50	50.5	29.4	43.8	29.2	12.8	[2]40.6
$50 or more	26.6	25.9	15.1	16.8	9.5	[2]30.2
Amount not available	2.4	[2]1.9	[2]1.4	[2]3.0	[2]1.0	[2]0.0
Attempted larceny	5.5	[2]2.5	[2]1.6	[2]9.2	4.0	[2]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	18.4	22.2	18.9	13.6	14.8	[2]22.7
Completed theft	11.8	14.1	16.0	[2]10.6	8.5	[2]9.0
Attempted theft	6.6	8.1	[2]3.0	[2]3.0	6.3	[2]13.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households whose number of units in structure could not be ascertained.
[1]Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Personal crimes of violence: Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1974-77 average

(Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	286,800	19.6	86,400	5.9
Rape	10,000	0.7	2,600	[1]0.2
Robbery	121,300	8.3	8,600	0.6
Robbery with injury	34,900	2.4	6,200	0.4
From serious assault	20,800	1.4	2,400	[1]0.2
From minor assault	14,200	1.0	3,800	0.3
Robbery without injury	86,300	5.9	2,400	[1]0.2
Assault	155,600	10.7	75,300	5.2
Aggravated assault	66,300	4.5	25,900	1.8
With injury	23,900	1.6	13,500	0.9
Attempted assault with weapon	42,400	2.9	12,400	0.8
Simple assault	89,200	6.1	49,400	3.4
With injury	21,700	1.5	16,200	1.1
Attempted assault without weapon	67,500	4.6	33,200	2.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by age of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Age	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All ages	76.8	93.4	[2]84.9	97.4	67.4	71.9	64.4
12–15	67.2	91.2	[2]68.4	100.0	55.1	67.5	48.2
16–19	72.7	87.3	[2]64.0	94.2	66.6	68.7	65.1
20–24	77.4	92.5	[2]77.4	96.9	72.5	68.5	67.7
25–34	79.2	85.6	83.2	93.9	73.9	77.8	71.6
35–49	75.9	95.1	87.7	100.0	62.8	63.6	62.3
50–64	83.4	98.5	100.0	97.9	68.1	68.2	68.0
65 and over	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.5	[2]83.4	[2]79.3

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Sex and race	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes							
White	76.3	92.5	82.0	96.8	68.6	75.2	64.8
Black	78.5	95.2	90.0	98.4	60.1	60.9	58.6
Male	80.6	93.9	87.7	96.7	72.8	75.9	70.1
White	79.5	92.2	83.2	96.1	73.5	78.7	69.7
Black	85.4	97.0	95.4	97.9	68.2	64.0	78.7
Female	70.5	90.0	80.0	98.5	57.9	60.7	56.8
White	71.1	93.0	79.4	98.0	59.5	64.1	58.0
Black	67.3	90.9	80.7	100.0	49.3	[2]54.6	[2]44.8

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by marital status of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Marital status	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Never married	75.2	94.1	80.4	98.5	64.8	69.6	61.5
Married	80.1	92.7	86.8	95.7	73.7	78.4	70.3
Widowed	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4	[2]88.4	93.2
Separated or divorced	68.0	89.9	83.0	95.5	49.1	[2]50.4	48.5

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Personal crimes of violence, Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by annual family income of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Annual family income	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Less than $3,000	73.1	91.5	[2]71.6	100.0	65.0	70.7	62.8
$3,000–$7,499	73.5	90.8	83.9	95.6	61.4	72.3	51.2
$7,500–$9,999	81.9	97.9	100.0	96.8	64.0	[2]61.7	64.9
$10,000–$14,999	75.7	91.1	65.4	100.0	68.4	74.3	65.1
$15,000–$24,999	80.0	98.0	100.0	97.1	74.0	73.5	74.3
$25,000 and over	78.3	85.0	[2]63.6	90.6	74.0	81.9	69.6

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offender, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	88.7	11.0	[1]0.4
Rape	100.0	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	95.2	[1]4.8	[1]0.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	90.8	[1]9.2	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	97.4	[1]2.6	[1]0.0
Assault	100.0	85.5	14.0	[1]0.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	88.5	10.1	[1]1.4
Simple assault	100.0	83.8	16.2	[1]0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimization, by type of crime and perceived age of offender, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender					
		Under 12	12–20			21 and over	Not known and not available
			Total	12–14	15–20		
Crimes of violence	100.0	[1]1.5	34.4	4.4	30.0	60.9	3.2
Rape	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]20.0	[1]0.0	[1]20.0	69.8	[1]10.2
Robbery	100.0	[1]1.8	41.8	[1]4.5	37.3	51.1	[1]5.2
Robbery with injury	100.0	[1]1.9	41.6	[1]8.0	33.6	54.6	[1]1.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	[1]1.8	41.9	[1]2.8	39.1	49.6	[1]6.8
Assault	100.0	[1]1.5	32.7	4.6	28.1	63.7	[1]2.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	[1]0.4	32.9	[1]4.7	28.2	64.3	[1]2.4
Simple assault	100.0	[1]2.2	32.6	4.6	28.0	63.3	[1]1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	55.9	36.5	4.9	2.7
Rape	100.0	42.2	39.3	[1]8.0	[1]10.5
Robbery	100.0	27.6	63.6	[1]5.2	[1]3.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	34.0	63.3	[1]0.0	[1]2.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	24.7	63.7	[1]7.7	[1]3.9
Assault	100.0	66.6	27.0	4.6	[1]1.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	60.6	30.9	6.6	[1]1.9
Simple assault	100.0	70.2	24.6	[1]3.4	[1]1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by age of victims and perceived age of offender, 1974-77 average

Age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offender			
		Under 12	12–20	21 and over	Not known and not available
12–19	100.0	[1]1.7	58.9	35.8	[1]3.7
20–34	100.0	[1]1.5	19.6	76.5	[1]2.4
35–49	100.0	[1]0.0	31.0	62.3	[1]6.7
50–64	100.0	[1]1.5	23.3	75.3	[1]0.0
65 and over	100.0	[1]6.1	[1]37.7	52.6	[1]3.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders			
		All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	85.8	6.2	6.0	[1]2.0
Rape	100.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	89.7	[1]2.9	[1]4.8	[1]2.6
Robbery with injury	100.0	90.2	[1]2.9	[1]5.3	[1]1.7
Robbery without injury	100.0	89.5	[1]2.9	[1]4.5	[1]3.1
Assault	100.0	80.8	10.2	7.7	[1]1.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	90.6	[1]2.6	[1]5.2	[1]1.6
Simple assault	100.0	73.9	15.6	[1]9.4	[1]1.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12–20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	[1]1.2	47.8	25.4	20.8	4.8
Rape	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]27.8	[1]58.1	[1]0.0	[1]14.1
Robbery	100.0	[1]0.8	47.8	26.3	18.2	6.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	[1]1.4	48.3	21.4	22.8	[1]6.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	[1]0.6	47.6	28.6	16.0	7.2
Assault	100.0	[1]1.7	48.4	23.4	24.2	[1]2.3
Aggravated assault	100.0	[1]0.9	43.6	24.8	27.5	[1]3.2
Simple assault	100.0	[1]2.3	52.2	22.2	21.7	[1]1.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	38.8	47.4	3.6	6.0	4.2
Rape	100.0	[1]74.5	[1]12.4	[1]0.0	[1]13.1	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	23.0	60.4	[1]3.6	7.2	5.8
Robbery with injury	100.0	24.6	60.5	[1]1.4	[1]8.9	[1]4.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	22.3	60.3	[1]4.6	[1]6.4	[1]6.4
Assault	100.0	53.9	35.1	[1]3.8	[1]4.5	[1]2.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	49.7	34.3	[1]7.6	[1]3.2	[1]5.2
Simple assault	100.0	57.3	35.7	[1]0.7	[1]5.5	[1]0.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by age of victims and perceived age of offenders, 1974-77 average

Age of victims	Total	Perceived age of offenders				
		All under 12	All 12–20	All 21 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
12–19	100.0	[1]1.2	68.8	11.1	17.8	[1]1.1
20–34	100.0	[1]0.7	36.4	32.9	24.5	[1]5.6
35–49	100.0	[1]2.6	30.2	35.4	25.9	[1]6.0
50–64	100.0	[1]1.7	38.1	34.9	[1]15.5	[1]9.8
65 and over	100.0	[1]0.0	42.3	[1]30.2	[1]18.8	[1]8.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Personal crimes: Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	320,500	373,200	1:1.16
Rape	12,100	12,500	1:1.04
Completed rape	4,400	4,600	1:1.06
Attempted rape	7,700	7,900	1:1.02
Robbery	114,500	129,800	1:1.13
Robbery with injury	38,300	41,200	1:1.08
From serious assault	21,800	23,200	1:1.06
From minor assault	16,500	18,000	1:1.09
Robbery without injury	76,300	88,700	1:1.16
Assault	193,900	230,900	1:1.19
Aggravated assault	73,400	92,200	1:1.26
With injury	31,900	37,400	1:1.17
Attempted assault with weapon	41,500	54,900	1:1.32
Simple assault	120,500	138,600	1:1.15
With injury	32,900	37,900	1:1.15
Attempted assault without weapon	87,700	100,700	1:1.15
Crimes of theft	1,015,950	1,061,500	1:1.04
Personal larceny with contact	75,900	81,000	1:1.07
Purse snatching	27,100	27,900	1:1.03
Completed purse snatching	16,100	16,300	1:1.02
Attempted purse snatching	11,000	11,600	1:1.01
Pocket picking	48,800	53,100	1:1.09
Personal larceny without contact	940,075	980,500	1:1.04

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 33. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims, 1974-77 average

Relationship and type of crime	Total	One	Two or more
All incidents			
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.2	9.8
Rape	100.0	97.7	[1]2.3
Robbery	100.0	94.3	5.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	95.2	[1]4.8
Robbery without injury	100.0	93.8	6.2
Assault	100.0	87.4	12.6
Aggravated assault	100.0	84.3	15.7
Simple assault	100.0	89.3	10.7
Involving strangers			
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.1	9.9
Rape	100.0	97.0	[1]2.9
Robbery	100.0	94.5	5.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	96.4	[1]3.6
Robbery without injury	100.0	93.6	6.4
Assault	100.0	86.0	14.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	83.0	17.0
Simple assault	100.0	88.0	12.0
Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence	100.0	90.6	9.4
Rape	100.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	91.5	[1]8.5
Robbery with injury	100.0	87.6	[1]12.4
Robbery without injury	100.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0
Assault	100.0	90.1	9.9
Aggravated assault	100.0	87.3	[1]12.7
Simple assault	100.0	91.5	8.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence: Number and percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	320,500	100.0	244,400	76.3	76,100	23.7
Rape	12,100	100.0	9,500	79.0	2,500	[1]21.0
Robbery	114,500	100.0	107,000	93.4	7,600	6.6
Robbery with injury	38,300	100.0	33,100	86.5	5,200	13.5
From serious assault	21,800	100.0	19,600	89.9	2,200	[1]10.1
From minor assault	16,500	100.0	13,500	81.9	3,000	[1]18.1
Robbery without injury	76,300	100.0	73,900	96.9	2,400	[1]3.1
Assault	193,900	100.0	127,900	66.0	66,000	34.0
Aggravated assault	73,400	100.0	51,400	70.0	22,000	30.0
With injury	31,900	100.0	20,200	63.4	11,700	36.6
Attempted assault with weapon	41,500	100.0	31,200	75.1	10,400	24.9
Simple assault	120,500	100.0	76,500	63.5	44,000	36.5
With injury	32,900	100.0	18,500	56.4	14,300	43.6
Attempted assault without weapon	87,700	100.0	58,000	66.2	29,700	33.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime				Not known and not available
		6 a.m.–6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.–midnight	Midnight–6 a.m.	Not known	
All personal crimes	100.0	48.9	43.5	24.9	12.9	5.8	7.5
Crimes of violence	100.0	47.9	51.3	39.0	12.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.9
Rape	100.0	31.4	65.5	44.9	[1]20.6	[1]0.0	[1]3.1
Robbery	100.0	45.8	53.5	41.2	12.0	[1]0.3	[1]0.7
Robbery with injury	100.0	36.6	63.4	50.3	13.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
From serious assault	100.0	31.3	68.7	54.8	[1]13.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
From minor assault	100.0	43.6	56.4	44.3	[1]12.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery without injury	100.0	50.4	48.6	36.7	11.5	[1]0.4	[1]0.7
Assault	100.0	50.1	49.0	37.2	11.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.8
Aggravated assault	100.0	42.4	57.1	40.2	16.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.4
With injury	100.0	42.1	56.9	37.4	19.4	[1]0.0	[1]1.0
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	42.6	57.4	42.4	15.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Simple assault	100.0	54.8	44.1	35.4	8.7	[1]0.0	[1]1.1
With injury	100.0	53.6	46.4	33.6	12.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Attempted assault without weapon	100.0	55.3	43.3	36.1	7.2	[1]0.0	[1]1.5
Crimes of theft	100.0	49.3	41.1	20.4	13.1	7.6	9.6
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	71.6	27.0	24.8	[1]2.2	[1]0.0	[1]1.4
Purse snatching	100.0	68.5	31.5	30.3	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Pocket picking	100.0	73.3	24.5	21.7	[1]2.8	[1]0.0	[1]2.2
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	47.5	42.2	20.1	13.9	8.2	10.3
All household crimes	100.0	30.3	52.2	19.9	21.1	11.1	17.5
Burglary	100.0	38.0	41.3	18.9	13.5	9.0	20.7
Forcible entry	100.0	41.2	41.0	20.7	12.0	8.3	17.8
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	37.2	38.4	15.8	13.6	9.0	24.4
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	33.9	48.4	22.3	15.9	10.1	17.7
Household larceny	100.0	25.4	57.7	19.6	25.6	12.5	16.9
Less that $50	100.0	24.0	57.4	20.0	23.0	14.3	18.6
$50 or more	100.0	27.7	55.6	17.5	28.9	9.2	16.8
Amount not available	100.0	41.3	40.3	[1]5.1	[1]21.9	[1]13.3	[1]18.4
Attempted larceny	100.0	19.4	77.1	31.8	32.0	13.3	[1]3.5
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	20.4	71.2	24.8	32.5	13.9	8.4
Completed theft	100.0	20.0	73.2	26.8	32.2	14.3	6.8
Attempted theft	100.0	21.2	67.5	21.3	33.1	13.1	11.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and time of occurrence, 1974-77 average

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime	Nighttime				Not known and not available
		6 a.m.–6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.–midnight	Midnight–6 a.m.	Not known	
Robbery							
Armed offenders	100.0	42.4	57.1	42.9	14.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.6
Unarmed offenders	100.0	49.5	49.7	39.4	9.7	[1]0.6	[1]0.9
Assault							
Armed offenders	100.0	41.9	57.6	41.4	16.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.5
Unarmed offenders	100.0	54.6	44.4	35.0	9.4	[1]0.0	[1]1.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence, 1974-77 average

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime	Nighttime				Not known and not available
		6 a.m.–6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m.–midnight	Midnight–6 a.m.	Not known	
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	45.2	53.6	40.1	13.4	[1]0.1	[1]1.1
Rape	100.0	[1]34.9	61.2	44.9	[1]16.3	[1]0.0	[1]3.9
Robbery	100.0	45.1	54.1	41.5	12.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.6
Assault	100.0	46.2	52.6	38.7	13.9	[1]0.0	[1]1.3
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence	100.0	56.3	43.7	35.2	8.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Rape	100.0	[1]18.4	[1]81.6	[1]45.0	[1]36.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	55.6	[1]44.4	[1]37.6	[1]6.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Assault	100.0	57.8	42.2	34.5	7.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 38. Selected personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence	100.0	11.0	9.9	13.4	5.7	53.6	6.4
Rape	100.0	[1]18.4	[1]6.2	[1]5.5	[1]4.3	41.3	[1]24.3
Robbery	100.0	7.6	11.9	8.9	[1]1.8	65.5	4.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	[1]8.3	14.5	[1]4.3	[1]1.6	66.1	[1]5.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	7.3	10.7	11.2	[1]1.9	65.2	[1]3.8
Assault	100.0	12.6	9.0	16.5	8.0	47.3	6.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	13.4	11.0	12.7	[1]4.3	51.0	7.4
Simple assault	100.0	12.1	7.7	18.8	10.3	45.1	6.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[1]1.9	5.4	49.0	[1]3.4	34.9	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	[1]1.3	16.6	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	79.4	[1]1.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 39. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and place of occurrence, 1974-77 average

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home	Near own home	Inside non-residential building	Inside school	On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	Elsewhere
Robbery							
By armed offenders	100.0	9.8	11.2	7.6	[1]1.0	65.5	[1]4.9
By unarmed offenders	100.0	[1]5.3	12.7	10.3	[1]2.7	65.4	[1]3.6
Assault							
By armed offenders	100.0	13.9	11.1	12.9	[1]3.4	50.7	7.9
By unarmed offenders	100.0	11.8	7.8	18.4	10.5	45.5	5.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 40. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence, 1974-77 average

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	100.0
Household larceny	100.0	29.5
Inside own home	14.2	4.2
Near own home	85.8	25.3
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	70.5
Inside nonresidential building	15.3	10.8
Inside school	21.2	15.0
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	53.7	37.8
Elsewhere	9.8	6.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
... Represents not applicable.

Table 41. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss, 1974-77 average

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than $50	$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household larceny	29.6	29.8	28.4	28.7
Inside own home	3.0	6.4	[1]7.7	[1]2.0
Near own home	26.6	23.3	20.7	26.7
Personal larceny without contact	70.4	70.2	71.6	71.3
Inside nonresidential building	10.5	10.9	16.2	10.1
Inside school	22.5	4.1	18.7	4.2
On street or in park, playground, schoolground, and parking lot	31.1	46.0	33.6	51.9
Elsewhere	6.3	9.3	[1]3.1	[1]2.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and number of offenders, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	One	Two	Three or more	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	100.0	58.8	19.0	19.2	3.0
Rape	100.0	77.5	[1]8.9	[1]9.8	[1]3.9
Robbery	100.0	41.7	28.7	27.6	[1]2.0
Robbery with injury	100.0	40.3	26.4	31.1	[1]2.2
Robbery without injury	100.0	42.4	29.9	25.8	[1]1.9
Assault	100.0	67.8	13.9	14.8	3.5
Aggravated assault	100.0	64.4	15.0	16.0	[1]4.6
Simple assault	100.0	69.8	13.3	14.0	[1]2.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	41.1	45.3	27.8
Rape	33.8	37.5	[2]19.6
Robbery	51.9	53.9	[2]24.7
Robbery with injury	50.3	54.5	[2]23.2
Robbery without injury	52.8	53.6	[2]27.8
Assault[1]	35.2	38.7	28.5
Aggravated assault	93.0	96.3	85.4

[1]Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by type of crime and type of weapon, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other	Type unknown
Crimes of violence	100.0	20.7	41.0	32.6	5.7
Rape	100.0	[1]23.4	[1]63.8	[1]12.8	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	22.9	50.7	21.6	[1]4.9
Robbery with injury	100.0	17.2	43.7	32.0	[1]7.1
Robbery without injury	100.0	26.0	54.5	15.9	[1]3.7
Aggravated assault	100.0	18.4	30.7	44.0	[1]6.9
With injury	100.0	[1]12.2	23.4	57.1	[1]7.4
Attempted assault with weapon	100.0	22.4	35.4	35.6	[1]6.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	60.2	57.8	68.2
Rape	76.0	69.9	[1]100.0
Robbery	42.9	41.5	63.1
Robbery with injury	54.5	50.9	75.2
From serious assault	50.3	50.3	[1]50.8
From minor assault	59.9	51.7	[1]90.5
Robbery without injury	37.6	37.7	[1]31.9
Assault	69.1	69.8	67.7
Aggravated assault	70.0	70.1	69.8
With injury	65.7	62.5	71.3
Attempted assault with weapon	72.9	74.3	68.1
Simple assault	68.5	69.5	66.6
With injury	70.4	69.0	72.1
Attempted assault without weapon	67.8	69.7	64.0

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[1]	Robbery			Assault		
		Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex							
Male	58.0	40.1	51.5	34.9	68.3	70.9	66.0
Female	64.0	48.4	60.4	42.8	70.6	67.6	71.8
Race							
White	63.6	48.2	56.8	44.7	70.0	71.6	69.1
Black	48.4	33.0	50.7	21.7	65.1	67.4	61.6
Age							
12-19	58.8	39.1	59.2	32.2	65.1	64.3	65.6
20-34	68.6	52.2	59.9	48.7	75.5	78.5	73.4
35-49	59.4	40.9	41.6	40.4	71.1	70.3	71.7
50-64	50.1	38.3	64.8	28.0	62.8	56.4	66.2
65 and over	38.0	35.9	[2]46.1	[2]29.3	[2]42.9	[2]61.7	[2]22.0

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.9	[1]0.0	[1]5.2	[1]1.6	[1]7.8	[1]1.0	[1]1.4	[1]0.7
Used physical force or other weapon	34.0	35.1	37.3	45.8	31.1	32.8	36.3	30.4
Tried to get help or frighten offender	20.9	40.0	29.8	39.1	23.1	16.6	18.1	15.5
Threatened or reasoned with offender	24.6	[1]25.0	25.1	20.9	28.0	24.4	24.8	24.2
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	27.7	[1]16.3	24.2	22.0	25.9	29.7	29.5	29.8
Other	14.2	[1]9.6	7.9	[1]6.4	[1]9.0	16.7	17.2	16.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims, 1974-77 average

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used or brandished firearm or knife	1.9	[1]2.3	[1]1.4	2.0	[1]1.9
Used physical force or other weapon	34.0	41.4	22.6	34.8	30.8
Tried to get help or frighten offender	20.9	13.0	33.1	19.9	23.6
Threatened or reasoned with offender	24.6	26.1	22.3	25.2	22.7
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	27.7	25.1	31.6	28.2	26.9
Other	14.2	13.6	15.2	13.7	16.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 49. Personal robbery and assault: Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	32.3	31.7	32.6
Male	33.8	31.5	35.1
Female	29.6	32.1	28.3
Age			
12–15	39.2	27.9	44.9
16–19	34.3	22.8	38.1
20–24	27.6	[1]22.7	29.3
25–34	29.6	35.0	26.6
35–49	30.6	40.0	24.5
50–64	28.7	28.0	29.5
65 and over	40.7	39.1	[1]44.4
Race			
White	31.0	29.1	31.9
Black	37.9	38.9	36.8
Victim–offender relationship			
Involving strangers	29.1	28.8	29.3
Involving nonstrangers	42.8	72.2	39.5
Annual family income			
Less than $3,000	31.7	[1]29.9	32.6
$3,000–$7,499	41.1	41.4	40.8
$7,500–$9,999	27.0	31.9	22.1
$10,000–$14,999	29.4	25.8	30.9
$15,000–$24,999	36.4	32.1	37.7
$25,000 or more	16.6	[1]20.6	[1]15.0
Not available	25.1	[1]20.3	29.6

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[2]	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races[1]	13.5	14.1	12.2
White	12.7	12.6	11.7
Black	17.1	18.1	15.6
Victim-offender relationship			
Involving strangers	12.5	12.5	11.4
Involving nonstrangers	16.9	[3]36.6	14.0

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses.

[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[3]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by type of crime and amount of expenses, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Less than $50	$50-$249	$250 or more
Crimes of violence[1]	100.0	39.1	37.8	23.0
Robbery	100.0	[2]41.2	[2]38.6	[2]20.2
Assault	100.0	35.6	40.9	[2]23.5

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims knew with certainty that medical expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, the amount of such expenses. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 52. Personal crimes of violence: Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims, 1974-77 average

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races[1]	72.8
White	71.7
Black	76.4
Annual family income	
Less than $3,000	84.2
$3,000–$7,499	54.0
$7,500–$9,999	[2]66.5
$10,000–$14,999	69.0
$15,000 or more	88.3

[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 53. Personal crimes of violence: Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, 1974-77 average

Characteristic	Percent
Sex	
Both sexes	10.2
Male	11.6
Female	20.9
Age	
12–19	8.3
20–34	10.9
35–49	14.1
50–64	[1]8.1
65 and over	[1]10.8
Race	
White	9.1
Black	15.1
Victim–offender relationship	
Involving strangers	9.1
Involving nonstrangers	13.9

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 54. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses			Damage losses		
		All theft losses	With damage	Without damage	All damage losses	With theft	Without theft
All personal crimes	79.0		10.1				
Crimes of violence	35.0	24.1	2.6	21.5	10.3	2.6	10.9
Rape	34.9	20.4	[1]5.3	[1]15.0	[1]15.3	[1]5.3	[1]14.6
Robbery	73.3	67.4	6.9	60.4	6.7	6.9	5.9
Robbery with injury	81.1	69.4	13.9	55.4	14.0	13.9	11.8
Robbery without injury	13.2	66.4	3.7	62.7	3.3	3.7	3.2
Assault	13.5	...	...	...	12.0	...	13.5
Aggravated assault	13.1	...	...	...	12.6	...	13.1
Simple assault	13.8	...	...	...	11.6	...	13.8
Crimes of theft	94.5	92.0	12.7	79.3	1.5	12.7	2.5
Personal larceny with contact	86.4	85.6	[1]2.8	82.9	[1]3.6	[1]2.8	[1]0.8
Purse snatching	60.7	58.3	[1]6.9	51.5	[1]0.9	[1]6.9	[1]2.4
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	[1]0.6	99.4	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	95.2	92.5	13.6	79.0	7.7	13.6	2.6
All household crimes	91.7	79.1	17.1	62.0	18.4	17.1	12.6
Burglary	88.4	69.7	26.5	43.2	26.9	26.5	18.7
Forcible entry	94.3	84.1	64.8	19.3	43.7	64.8	10.1
Unlawful entry	91.7	88.9	7.0	81.9	5.3	7.0	2.9
Attempted forcible entry	70.8	[1]2.1	[1]1.2	[1]0.8	70.0	[1]1.2	68.8
Household larceny	95.9	92.8	8.2	84.6	11.3	8.2	3.1
Completed larceny	100.0	100.0	8.9	91.1	8.9	8.9	[1]0.0
Attempted larceny	43.4	...	...	...	27.9	...	43.4
Motor vehicle theft	88.5	64.2	14.8	49.4	21.7	14.8	24.4
Completed theft	100.0	100.0	23.1	76.9	14.1	23.1	[1]0.0
Attempted theft	68.0	...	...	...	35.4	...	68.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
... Represents not applicable.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 55. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1974-77 average

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $10	$10–$49	$50–$249	$250 or more	Not known and not available
All races[1]							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.5	21.5	34.1	28.5	7.2	6.2
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	8.9	16.4	28.3	24.9	11.5	10.1
Robbery	100.0	4.6	15.3	28.0	28.7	15.1	8.3
Robbery with injury	100.0	[3]5.7	15.9	24.2	31.7	15.6	[3]6.9
Robbery without injury	100.0	[3]4.0	15.0	30.0	27.1	14.8	9.1
Assault	100.0	21.4	20.5	28.4	[3]10.7	[3]2.0	17.0
Aggravated assault	100.0	[3]21.5	[3]20.7	[3]18.9	[3]11.6	[3]0.0	[3]27.4
Simple assault	100.0	21.3	20.5	34.5	[3]10.2	[3]3.2	[3]10.3
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.6	22.2	34.8	29.0	6.7	5.7
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.5	13.6	37.7	34.7	[3]3.7	9.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.7	22.8	34.6	28.6	6.9	5.4
All household crimes	100.0	5.6	13.5	23.9	26.5	23.6	6.9
Burglary	100.0	8.0	8.0	16.9	30.3	28.6	8.3
Forcible entry	100.0	3.7	3.9	6.5	27.8	48.0	10.0
Unlawful entry without force	100.0	[3]1.0	9.5	24.0	37.9	21.8	5.7
Attempted forcible entry	100.0	37.9	13.1	21.0	14.4	[3]1.7	11.9
Household larceny	100.0	3.4	21.8	34.7	27.4	7.6	5.1
Completed larceny	100.0	2.6	22.2	34.8	28.0	7.8	4.7
Attempted larceny	[3]100.0	[3]26.6	[3]10.6	32.7	[3]10.0	[3]2.5	[3]17.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	5.5	[3]1.7	8.1	10.0	66.3	8.5
Completed theft	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.0	[3]0.4	[3]4.1	90.6	4.9
Attempted theft	100.0	19.8	[3]6.3	28.2	25.4	[3]2.2	18.0
White							
All personal crimes	100.0	2.3	22.3	34.8	28.1	6.8	5.7
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	9.2	15.9	31.4	21.4	11.9	10.2
Robbery	100.0	[3]4.6	14.1	32.1	24.5	16.2	8.6
Assault	100.0	19.9	22.9	28.0	[3]10.9	[3]2.5	15.9
Crimes of theft	100.0	1.6	23.0	35.1	28.8	6.2	5.3
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.7	12.7	37.4	35.9	[3]2.8	10.5
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	1.7	23.6	35.0	28.3	6.4	4.9
All household crimes	100.0	5.8	14.9	25.4	25.9	21.9	6.1
Burglary	100.0	8.8	9.2	18.5	29.9	26.2	7.5
Household larceny	100.0	3.2	23.0	35.8	26.6	7.2	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	5.8	[3]2.0	7.5	10.0	66.1	8.6
Black							
All personal crimes	100.0	3.6	15.8	29.2	31.8	10.5	9.1
Crimes of violence[2]	100.0	[3]8.6	17.7	22.9	31.0	10.3	9.5
Robbery	100.0	[3]4.8	18.6	21.5	34.1	12.6	[3]8.3
Assault	100.0	[3]30.1	[3]0.0	[3]33.7	[3]11.5	[3]0.0	[3]17.2
Crimes of theft	100.0	[3]1.7	15.1	31.5	32.1	10.6	8.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[3]0.0	[3]16.2	33.0	35.3	[3]6.6	[3]8.9
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	[3]2.1	15.0	31.2	31.5	11.3	8.9
All household crimes	100.0	4.3	4.7	13.9	31.1	34.3	11.8
Burglary	100.0	[3]4.5	[3]2.4	10.0	32.8	38.5	11.7
Household larceny	100.0	[3]4.4	11.1	22.1	36.7	12.3	13.6
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	[3]3.3	[3]0.0	[3]12.3	[3]10.0	66.7	

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[3]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 56. Selected personal crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss, 1974-77 average

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $10	$10-$49	$50-$99	$100-$249	$250 or more	Not available
All races[1]								
Robbery	100.0	[3]1.5	15.6	27.7	16.9	15.4	15.9	6.9
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	1.0	23.0	36.1	14.4	15.4	6.2	3.9
White								
Robbery	100.0	[3]2.3	14.3	31.8	15.4	12.8	15.9	7.6
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	0.9	23.8	36.3	14.4	15.0	6.0	3.6
Black								
Robbery	100.0	[3]0.0	19.5	21.5	17.8	20.1	16.1	[3]5.0
Crimes of theft[2]	100.0	[3]1.8	16.1	33.2	15.6	17.6	8.9	6.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.
[3]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 57. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered, 1974-77 average

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered	Some recovered	All recovered	Not available
All races[1]					
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	80.4	12.3	7.3	(3Z)
Robbery	100.0	82.4	9.4	8.1	30.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	80.2	12.5	7.2	(3Z)
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	79.2	16.0	34.8	30.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	80.3	12.3	7.4	(3Z)
All household crimes	100.0	74.0	14.1	11.9	30.0
Burglary	100.0	79.6	15.0	5.5	30.0
Household larceny	100.0	79.7	11.0	9.3	30.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	24.0	26.8	49.3	30.0
White					
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	79.6	12.5	7.9	(3Z)
Robbery	100.0	77.8	10.5	11.7	30.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	79.7	12.6	7.6	(3Z)
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	76.0	20.1	33.9	30.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	80.0	12.1	7.9	(3Z)
All household crimes	100.0	73.3	14.5	12.3	30.0
Burglary	100.0	78.0	15.9	6.1	30.0
Household larceny	100.0	79.7	10.7	9.5	30.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	22.4	29.2	48.4	30.0
Black					
All personal crimes[2]	100.0	85.0	11.5	3.5	30.0
Robbery	100.0	90.6	37.9	31.4	30.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	83.5	12.5	4.0	30.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	88.5	35.1	36.4	30.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	82.5	13.9	33.6	30.0
All household crimes	100.0	77.7	12.2	10.2	30.0
Burglary	100.0	85.3	11.6	33.1	30.0
Household larceny	100.0	79.1	13.4	37.5	30.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	331.6	311.3	57.1	30.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Z Represents less than 0.05.
[1]Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[2]Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault which by definition does not involve theft.
[3]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 58. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations in which theft losses were recovered, by type of crime and method of recovery of loss, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Insurance only	Other method only	Both insurance and other method	Method not available
All personal crimes[1]	100.0	39.8	59.1	[2]1.1	[2]0.0
Robbery	100.0	[2]6.4	93.6	[2]0.0	[2]0.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	42.5	56.3	[2]1.2	[2]0.0
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[2]0.0	100.0	[2]0.0	[2]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	46.0	52.8	[2]1.2	[2]0.0
All household crimes	100.0	40.5	52.9	6.3	[2]0.2
Burglary	100.0	54.5	39.6	[2]5.9	[2]0.0
Household larceny	100.0	33.3	66.3	[2]0.4	[2]0.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	35.8	48.9	14.7	[2]0.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[1]Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 59. Household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Value of loss	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No monetary value	1.7	[1]0.6	2.8	[1]0.0
Less than $10	14.2	6.5	22.9	[1]0.0
$10–$49	24.8	17.3	35.4	[1]0.4
$50–$99	13.1	14.0	14.9	[1]0.4
$100–$249	15.4	22.0	12.7	[1]4.2
$250–$999	15.2	23.3	6.9	25.4
$1,000 or more	12.7	13.7	1.1	66.9
Not available	3.0	2.6	3.3	[1]2.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 60. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	5.5
Crimes of violence	10.0
Rape	[1]22.7
Robbery	12.2
Robbery with injury	25.1
Robbery without injury	8.4
Assault	8.1
Aggravated assault	10.8
Simple assault	6.3
Crimes of theft	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	[1]3.3
Personal larceny without contact	4.0
All household crimes	5.1
Burglary	6.3
Forcible entry	12.6
Unlawful entry without force	3.4
Attempted forcible entry	[1]1.6
Household larceny	1.9
Less than $50	[1]1.4
$50 or more	[1]2.2
Amount not available	[1]2.5
Attempted larceny	[1]3.6
Motor vehicle theft	13.3
Completed theft	16.2
Attempted theft	[1]3.1

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

best copy available

Table 61. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes	100.0	41.9	40.3	16.8	[1]0.9
Crimes of violence	100.0	27.0	39.5	32.5	[1]1.0
Rape	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]53.6	[1]46.4	[1]0.0
Robbery	100.0	27.6	43.2	29.2	[1]0.0
Assault	100.0	30.5	34.3	33.2	[1]2.0
Crimes of theft	100.0	55.3	41.0	[1]2.8	[1]0.9
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	[1]36.5	[1]63.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	56.6	39.5	[1]3.0	[1]0.9
All household crimes	100.0	43.0	48.8	[1]5.9	[1]2.3
Burglary	100.0	42.3	53.7	[1]2.5	[1]1.5
Household larceny	100.0	52.1	[1]35.3	[1]8.6	[1]4.1
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	39.3	47.1	[1]10.8	[1]2.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

best copy available

Table 62. Personal and household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, 1974-77 average and by year

Type of crime	1974–77 average	1974	1975	1976	1977
All personal crimes	34.2	37.0	34.5	33.8	32.1
Crimes of violence	50.9	58.2	46.7	46.0	53.2
Rape	64.2	[2]62.1	[2]59.2	[2]54.3	[2]72.9
Robbery	54.9	67.5	43.8	52.3	58.0
Robbery with injury	67.5	76.7	48.8	68.9	69.7
From serious assault	75.6	77.6	[2]56.3	79.5	81.5
From minor assault	58.4	[2]75.2	[2]39.7	[2]58.9	[2]53.1
Robbery without injury	49.0	62.4	42.4	45.5	49.7
Assault	47.9	52.6	47.9	42.2	49.4
Aggravated assault	57.1	56.4	65.1	57.1	51.0
With injury	66.6	63.9	64.9	70.5	67.9
Attempted assault with weapon	50.6	49.2	65.2	48.0	39.8
Simple assault	41.8	48.9	37.3	33.8	48.4
With injury	47.6	69.8	47.5	39.4	43.8
Attempted assault without weapon	39.6	43.3	30.6	31.8	49.7
Crimes of theft	28.3	29.6	30.0	29.5	25.0
Personal larceny with contact	33.6	35.0	30.8	33.8	34.9
Purse snatching	37.5	[2]36.7	[2]29.2	41.6	[2]43.0
Pocket picking	31.5	34.5	31.9	29.3	30.8
Personal larceny without contact	27.9	29.1	29.9	29.0	24.3
All household crimes	47.0	47.1	45.5	49.3	46.4
Burglary	55.1	53.1	54.7	57.0	55.8
Forcible entry	77.0	70.7	80.6	76.2	81.0
Unlawful entry without force	45.4	42.1	44.2	46.3	49.1
Attempted forcible entry	37.4	42.5	37.8	40.6	31.4
Household larceny	31.8	33.5	29.9	32.7	31.5
Completed larceny[1]	32.2	34.0	30.4	33.0	31.8
Less than $50	20.0	20.9	18.6	22.6	18.4
$50 or more	53.6	59.0	54.6	49.2	53.0
Attempted larceny	26.7	[2]28.5	[2]23.3	[2]28.7	[2]26.9
Motor vehicle theft	71.3	66.6	70.0	79.7	68.7
Completed theft	94.1	100.0	94.1	95.5	88.3
Attempted theft	30.4	28.3	[2]22.9	41.1	[2]30.9

[1]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 63. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and sex of victims, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All victimizations	
	Male	Female
All personal crimes	35.4	32.8
Crimes of violence	50.2	51.9
Rape	[1]47.3	65.2
Robbery	50.9	62.7
Robbery with injury	68.6	65.2
From serious assault	76.2	72.8
From minor assault	49.7	62.4
Robbery without injury	42.8	61.4
Assault	49.9	44.5
Aggravated assault	58.7	52.8
With injury	70.7	50.7
Attempted assault with weapon	49.3	53.8
Simple assault	42.2	41.2
With injury	42.6	54.3
Attempted assault without weapon	42.1	36.3
Crimes of theft	28.8	27.9
Personal larceny with contact	32.1	34.0
Purse snatching	[1]0.0	37.5
Pocket picking	32.1	31.1
Personal larceny without contact	28.6	27.1

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 64. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and race of victims, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	34.0	36.2
Crimes of violence	50.3	54.2
Rape	70.0	[1]50.5
Robbery	55.5	55.2
Robbery with injury	71.2	61.2
From serious assault	75.1	76.5
From minor assault	66.4	[1]39.7
Robbery without injury	49.0	51.3
Assault	47.0	53.2
Aggravated assault	56.1	61.1
With injury	64.5	76.6
Attempted assault with weapon	50.0	53.2
Simple assault	41.8	41.1
With injury	46.5	[1]54.7
Attempted assault without weapon	40.1	[1]31.4
Crimes of theft	28.9	24.5
Personal larceny with contact	35.1	30.0
Purse snatching	37.3	[1]40.3
Pocket picking	34.0	[1]23.8
Personal larceny without contact	28.4	23.4

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 65. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and ethnicity of victims, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All victimizations	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All personal crimes	35.4	34.1
Crimes of violence	45.7	51.4
Rape	[1]100.0	59.5
Robbery	49.1	55.7
Robbery with injury	[1]55.5	69.3
From serious assault	[1]52.5	80.1
From minor assault	[1]61.8	56.4
Robbery without injury	45.8	49.5
Assault	36.0	48.7
Aggravated assault	[1]37.7	58.3
With injury	[1]49.2	67.6
Attempted assault with weapon	[1]31.1	51.9
Simple assault	[1]34.9	42.2
With injury	[1]40.4	48.4
Attempted assault without weapon	[1]30.1	40.0
Crimes of theft	28.8	28.3
Personal larceny with contact	[1]31.6	33.8
Purse snatching	[1]45.5	36.2
Pocket picking	[1]17.0	32.6
Personal larceny without contact	28.3	27.8

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 66. Personal crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	24.8	36.9	38.6	39.7	38.2
Crimes of violence	43.1	49.9	65.1	54.5	56.9
Rape	70.9	[1]55.2	[1]67.9	[1]100.0	[1]0.0
Robbery	43.0	50.7	69.6	59.5	64.6
Robbery with injury	52.2	60.4	78.0	64.0	92.3
Robbery without injury	39.8	46.3	64.1	57.8	46.8
Assault	41.3	49.1	62.0	48.9	[1]39.1
Aggravated assault	58.4	54.1	61.4	68.4	[1]36.8
Simple assault	30.3	45.7	62.5	38.4	[1]41.8
Crimes of theft	17.2	32.0	31.7	35.8	30.2
Personal larceny with contact	[1]15.7	35.2	37.2	40.9	29.2
Personal larceny without contact	17.3	31.8	31.3	35.1	30.5

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 67. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and race of head of household, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	All households	White households	Black households
All household crimes	47.0	46.9	47.5
Burglary	55.1	54.7	56.9
Forcible entry	77.0	78.9	72.4
Nothing taken	55.2	58.3	[2]40.8
Something taken	81.1	83.5	75.3
Unlawful entry without force	45.4	45.6	44.4
Attempted forcible entry	37.4	38.3	[2]29.5
Household larceny	31.8	32.8	21.6
Completed larceny[1]	32.2	33.1	22.0
Less than $50	20.0	20.5	10.4
$50 or more	53.6	56.4	33.6
Attempted larceny	26.7	28.4	[2]19.4
Motor vehicle theft	71.3	71.9	66.2
Completed theft	94.1	93.7	96.8
Attempted theft	30.4	33.2	[2]11.6

[1]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 68. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and form of tenure, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	49.8	43.6
Burglary	59.8	51.0
Forcible entry	83.4	70.7
Nothing taken	67.7	41.1
Something taken	86.7	75.8
Unlawful entry without force	43.2	47.6
Attempted forcible entry	51.9	23.3
Household larceny	36.3	24.5
Completed larceny[1]	36.4	25.1
Less than $50	23.8	13.6
$50 or more	58.1	45.9
Attempted larceny	34.8	[2]19.5
Motor vehicle theft	73.8	68.6
Completed theft	95.9	92.0
Attempted theft	30.8	29.9

[1]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 69. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Less than $3,000	$3,000–$7,499	$7,500–$9,999	$10,000–$14,999	$15,000–$24,999	$25,000 or more	Not available
All household crimes	40.2	46.8	45.9	45.8	49.1	52.9	46.2
Burglary	50.8	55.6	57.4	53.2	54.0	63.6	53.7
Forcible entry	73.0	72.7	65.4	82.9	74.5	97.0	82.3
Unlawful entry without force	45.0	43.7	49.6	45.3	43.0	53.7	42.4
Attempted forcible entry	33.8	41.7	60.8	25.8	39.0	[2]34.3	[2]32.5
Household larceny	21.0	30.5	32.3	29.8	36.5	36.4	30.4
Completed larceny[1]	22.3	30.0	33.2	30.5	36.9	36.1	30.9
Less than $50	[2]9.4	22.0	19.3	18.3	23.1	21.8	20.0
$50 or more	45.5	46.2	54.2	55.8	58.7	55.4	48.4
Attempted larceny	[2]0.0	[2]35.9	[2]13.7	[2]24.2	[2]29.5	[2]43.1	[2]24.2
Motor vehicle theft	[2]69.9	69.6	52.2	80.1	70.7	67.2	73.2
Completed theft	[2]100.0	86.6	83.4	92.4	98.4	96.1	100.0
Attempted theft	[2]49.7	[2]39.3	[2]26.9	[2]36.3	[2]24.8	[2]33.0	[2]19.3

[1]Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.
[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 70. Household crimes: Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by value of loss and type of crime, 1974-77 average

Value of loss[1]	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Less than $10	17.0	25.3	15.2	[2]0.0
$10–$49	24.0	32.0	20.8	[2]100.0
$50–$249	54.5	58.2	49.9	[2]81.6
$250 or more	85.2	84.1	66.2	95.0

[1]The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.
[2]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 71. Personal and household crimes: Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime, 1974-77 average

Type of crime	Total	Nothing could be done; lack of proof	Not important enough	Police would not want to be bothered	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Private or personal matter	Fear of reprisal	Reported to someone else	Other and not given
All personal crimes	100.0	35.1	24.6	8.4	4.4	3.4	0.9	14.5	8.7
Crimes of violence	100.0	28.2	21.0	10.4	5.4	10.1	3.9	7.1	13.9
Rape	100.0	[1]26.8	[1]5.7	[1]11.8	[1]0.0	[1]18.6	[1]15.6	[1]5.6	[1]15.9
Robbery	100.0	38.3	17.8	18.3	7.9	[1]3.2	[1]2.4	[1]2.8	9.2
Assault	100.0	22.4	23.4	5.9	4.1	13.7	4.3	9.6	16.6
Crimes of theft	100.0	36.8	25.5	7.9	4.2	1.7	[1]0.2	16.3	7.4
Personal larceny with contact	100.0	47.8	18.8	9.0	[1]3.0	[1]2.3	[1]0.4	7.8	10.8
Personal larceny without contact	100.0	35.6	25.8	7.7	4.3	1.7	[1]0.1	16.8	7.1
All household crimes	100.0	36.6	28.8	10.6	3.6	4.8	0.7	3.7	11.2
Burglary	100.0	39.1	23.3	10.0	3.5	4.8	[1]1.1	5.0	13.2
Household larceny	100.0	34.8	32.7	10.4	3.8	4.8	[1]0.5	2.9	10.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.0	37.6	26.6	15.5	[1]3.1	[1]4.4	[1]0.0	[1]2.7	10.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) were used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 and over. Form NCS-1 was designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident were collected. The screening form also was used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and of its members. Household screening questions were asked only once for each household, whereas individual screening questions were asked of all members age 12 and over. However, a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds, individuals temporarily absent, and incapacitated persons (optional).

Once the screening process was completed, the interviewer obtained details of each revealed incident, if any. Form NCS-2 included questions concerning the extent of economic loss or injury, characteristics of offenders, whether or not the police were notified, and other pertinent details.

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587

FORMS NCS-1 AND NCS-2
(4-18-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
NATIONAL SAMPLE
NCS-1 – BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE
NCS-2 – CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Sample (cc 4)	Control number (cc 5) PSU	Segment	Ck	Serial
JO_____				

Household number (cc 2)	Land use (cc 9–11)

INTERVIEWER: *Fill Sample and Control numbers, and items 1, 2, 4, and 9 at time of interview.*

1. Interviewer identification
Code | Name
(010)

2. Record of interview
Line number of household respondent (cc 12) | Date completed
(011)

3. TYPE Z NONINTERVIEW
Interview not obtained for ↓ Line number

NOTE: *Fill NCS-7 Noninterview Record, for Types A, B, and C noninterviews.*

(016) _____
(017) _____
(018) _____
(019) _____

Complete 14–21 for each line number listed.

4. Household status
(020)
1 ☐ Same household as last enumeration
2 ☐ Replacement household since last enumeration
3 ☐ Previous noninterview or not in sample before

5. Special place type code (cc 6c)
(021) _____

6. Tenure (cc 8)
(022)
1 ☐ Owned or being bought
2 ☐ Rented for cash
3 ☐ No cash rent

7. Type of living quarters (cc 15)
Housing unit
(023)
1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 ☐ HU – Permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 ☐ HU in rooming house
5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
6 ☐ HU not specified above – *Describe* ↓

OTHER Unit
7 ☐ Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
8 ☐ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
9 ☐ Vacant tent site or trailer site
10 ☐ Not specified above – *Describe* ↓

8. Number of housing units in structure (cc 26)
(024)
1 ☐ 1
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4
5 ☐ 5–9
6 ☐ 10 or more
7 ☐ Mobile home or trailer
8 ☐ Only OTHER units

ASK IN EACH HOUSEHOLD:

9. (Other than the . . . business) does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?
(025)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – **What kind of business is that?** ↓

INTERVIEWER: *Enter unrecognizable businesses only*

CENSUS USE ONLY

10. Family income (cc 27)
(026)
1 ☐ Under $1,000
2 ☐ $1,000 to 1,999
3 ☐ 2,000 to 2,999
4 ☐ 3,000 to 3,999
5 ☐ 4,000 to 4,999
6 ☐ 5,000 to 5,999
7 ☐ 6,000 to 7,499
8 ☐ 7,500 to 9,999
9 ☐ 10,000 to 11,999
10 ☐ 12,000 to 14,999
11 ☐ 15,000 to 19,999
12 ☐ 20,000 to 24,999
13 ☐ 25,000 to 49,999
14 ☐ 50,000 and over

11a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER ↓
(027) _____ Total number

b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age ↓
(028) _____ Total number
0 ☐ None

12. Crime Incident Reports filled ↓
(029) _____ Total number – *Fill item 31 on Control Card*
0 ☐ None

13a. Use of telephone (cc 25)
☐ Phone in unit (Yes in cc 25a)
Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d)
(030)
1 ☐ Yes . . . . . } *SKIP to next applicable item*
2 ☐ No – Refused number }

☐ Phone elsewhere (Yes in cc 25b)
Phone interview acceptable? (cc 25c or 25d)
3 ☐ Yes . . . . . } *SKIP to next applicable item*
4 ☐ No – Refused number }

5 ☐ No phone (No in cc 25a and 25b)

13b. Proxy information – *Fill for all proxy interviews*

(1) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____
Proxy respondent name | Line number
Reason for proxy interview

(2) Proxy interview obtained for line number _____
Proxy respondent name | Line number
Reason for proxy interview

If more than 2 Proxy interviews, continue in notes.

(031) | (032) | (033)

NCS 1 and 2

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME (of household respondent) — KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20a. RACE (cc 19a)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 19b)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. Education – highest grade (cc 22)	24. Education – complete that year? (cc 23)
Last First	(034) 1 [ ] Per. – Self-respondent 2 [ ] Tel. – Self-respondent 3 [ ] Per. – Proxy 4 [ ] Tel. – Proxy } Fill 13b on cover page 5 [ ] NI – Fill 16–21	(035) Line No.	(036) 1 [ ] Head 2 [ ] Wife of head 3 [ ] Own child 4 [ ] Other relative 5 [ ] Non-relative	(037) Age	(038) 1 [ ] M. 2 [ ] Wd. 3 [ ] D. 4 [ ] Sep. 5 [ ] NM	(039) 1 [ ] W. 2 [ ] Neg. 3 [ ] Ot.	Origin	(040) 1 [ ] M 2 [ ] F	(041) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No	(042) Grade	(043) 1 [ ] Yes 2 [ ] No

CHECK ITEM A ➧ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box 1 marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP* to *Check Item B* ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970?
(044) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to *Check Item B* 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(045) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.* ➧
(046) ☐☐☐☐☐

(Ask males 18+ only)
d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970?
(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➧ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP* to 29 ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?
(048)
1 ☐ Working – *SKIP* to *28a*
2 ☐ With a job but not at work
3 ☐ Looking for work
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP* to *26d*
7 ☐ Retired
8 ☐ Other – Specify ➧
(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*
(049) 0 ☐ No Yes – **How many hours?**_____ – *SKIP* to *28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?
(050) 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP* to *28a*
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP* to *27*

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?
(051) 1 ☐ Yes No – **When did you last work?**
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP* to *28a*
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago – *SKIP* to *29*
4 ☐ Never worked

27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?
(052) 1 ☐ No Yes – 2 ☐ Already had a job
3 ☐ Temporary illness
4 ☐ Going to school
5 ☐ Other – Specify ➧

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*
(053) x ☐ Never worked – *SKIP* to *29*

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)*
(054) ☐☐☐

c. Were you –
(055)
1 ☐ **An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?**
2 ☐ **A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?**
3 ☐ **SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?**
4 ☐ **Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?**

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)*
(056) ☐☐☐

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)*

Notes

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

29. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months – between _____ 1, 197___ and _____, 197___. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

30. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

31. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

32. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

33. What was the total number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? (057)
0 ☐ None – *SKIP* to 36
1 ☐ 1
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4 or more

34. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

35. Did anyone steal or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months – between _____ 1, 197___ and _____, 197___. Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.)
☐ No – *SKIP* to 48
☐ Yes – What happened?
_____
_____
_____
(058) ☐☐
☐☐
☐☐

CHECK ITEM C ➡ Look at 47. Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

48. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned)
☐ No – *SKIP* to Check Item E
☐ Yes – What happened?
_____
_____
_____
(059) ☐☐
☐☐
☐☐

CHECK ITEM D ➡ Look at 48. Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him?
☐ Yes – How many times? _____
☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➡ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. NAME — KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD	15. TYPE OF INTERVIEW	16. LINE NO. (cc 12)	17. RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD (cc 13b)	18. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY (cc 17)	19. MARITAL STATUS (cc 18)	20a. RACE (cc 19a)	20b. ORIGIN (cc 19b)	21. SEX (cc 20)	22. ARMED FORCES MEMBER (cc 21)	23. Education – highest grade (cc 22)	24. Education – complete that year? (cc 23)
Last First	(034) 1 ☐ Per. – Self-respondent 2 ☐ Tel. – Self-respondent 3 ☐ Per. – Proxy 4 ☐ Tel. – Proxy } *Fill 33b on cover page* 5 ☐ NI – *Fill 18–21*	(035) Line No.	(036) 1 ☐ Head 2 ☐ Wife of head 3 ☐ Own child 4 ☐ Other relative 5 ☐ Non-relative	(037) Age	(038) 1 ☐ M. 2 ☐ Wd. 3 ☐ D. 4 ☐ Sep. 5 ☐ NM	(039) 1 ☐ W. 2 ☐ Neg. 3 ☐ Ot.	Origin	(040) 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) Grade	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM A ➧ Look at item 4 on cover page. Is this the same household as last enumeration? *(Box 1 marked)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP* to Check Item B ☐ No

25a. Did you live in this house on April 1, 1970? (044)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to Check Item B 2 ☐ No

b. Where did you live on April 1, 1970? (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)
State, etc. _____ County _____

c. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? (045)
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – *Name of city, town, village, etc.* → (046)
(Ask males 18+ only)

d. Were you in the Armed Forces on April 1, 1970? (047)
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM B ➧ Is this person 16 years old or older?
☐ No – *SKIP* to 36 ☐ Yes

26a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else? (048)
1 ☐ Working – *SKIP* to 28a
2 ☐ With a job but not at work
3 ☐ Looking for work
4 ☐ Keeping house
5 ☐ Going to school
6 ☐ Unable to work – *SKIP* to 26d
7 ☐ Retired
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* →
(If Armed Forces, SKIP to 28a)

b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)* (049)
0 ☐ No Yes – **How many hours?**_____ – *SKIP to 28a*

c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK? (050)
1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Yes – Absent – *SKIP* to 28a
3 ☐ Yes – Layoff – *SKIP* to 27

26d. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? (051)
1 ☐ Yes No – **When did you last work?**
2 ☐ Less than 5 years ago – *SKIP* to 28a
3 ☐ 5 or more years ago
4 ☐ Never worked } *SKIP* to 36

27. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK? (052)
1 ☐ No Yes – 2 ☐ Already had a job
3 ☐ Temporary illness
4 ☐ Going to school
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* →

28a. For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)* (053)
x ☐ Never worked – *SKIP* to 36

b. What kind of business or industry is this? *(E.g.: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)* (054)

c. Were you – (055)
1 ☐ An employee of a **PRIVATE** company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?
2 ☐ A **GOVERNMENT** employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ **SELF-EMPLOYED** in **OWN** business, professional practice or farm?
4 ☐ Working **WITHOUT PAY** in family business or farm?

d. What kind of work were you doing? *(E.g.: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)* (056)

e. What were your most important activities or duties? *(E.g.: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces)*

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months – that is, between ____1, 197____ and _____, 197_____. **Did you have your (pocket picked/purse snatched)?**	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
37. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
38. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
39. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
40. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
41. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
42. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
43. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
44. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
45. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) Was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No
46. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ Yes – How many times?	☐ No

47. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) (058)
☐ No – *SKIP* to 48
☐ Yes – **What happened?**_____

CHECK ITEM C ➧ Look at 47 – Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

48. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) (059)
☐ No – *SKIP* to Check Item E
☐ Yes – **What happened?**_____

CHECK ITEM D ➧ Look at 48 – Was HH member 12+ attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him? ☐ Yes – How many times? ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E ➧ Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"
☐ No – *Interview next HH member. End interview if last respondent, and fill item 12 on cover page.*
☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 43-R0587

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

Notes

Line number (101)

Screen question number (102)

Incident number (103)

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (U.S. Code 42, Section 3771). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM NCS-2 (4-10-77)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY – NATIONAL SAMPLE

1a. You said that during the last 6 months – (Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime).
In what month (did this/did the first) incident happen? *(Show flashcard if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)*

(104) _____ Month (01–12) Year 197____

(105) CHECK ITEM A
Is this incident report for a series of crimes?
1 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 2
2 ☐ Yes – *(Note: series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately)*

b. In what month(s) did these incidents take place? *(Mark all that apply)*

(106)
1 ☐ Spring (March, April, May)
2 ☐ Summer (June, July, August)
3 ☐ Fall (September, October, November)
4 ☐ Winter (December, January, February)

c. How many incidents were involved in this series?

(107)
1 ☐ Three or four
2 ☐ Five to ten
3 ☐ Eleven or more
4 ☐ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: If this report is for a series, read the following statement.
(The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.)

2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?

(108)
1 ☐ Don't know
2 ☐ During the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
At night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
3 ☐ 6 p.m. to midnight
4 ☐ Midnight to 6 a.m.
5 ☐ Don't know

3a. In what State and county did this incident occur?

☐ Outside U.S. – *END INCIDENT REPORT*

State _____ County _____

b. Did it happen INSIDE THE LIMITS of a city, town, village, etc.?

(110)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – Enter name of city, town, etc. → 7

(111) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4. Where did this incident take place?

(112)
1 ☐ At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property *(Includes break-in or attempted break-in)* } *SKIP* to 6a
2 ☐ At or in a vacation home, hotel/motel
3 ☐ Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station } ASK 5a
4 ☐ Inside office, factory, or warehouse
5 ☐ Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall *(Does not include break-in or attempted break-in)*
6 ☐ On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot } *SKIP* to Check Item B
7 ☐ Inside school
8 ☐ Other – Specify → 7

5a. Were you a customer, employee, or owner?

(113)
1 ☐ Customer
2 ☐ Employee
3 ☐ Owner
4 ☐ Other – Specify _____

b. Did the person(s) steal or TRY to steal anything belonging to the store, restaurant, office, factory, etc.?

(114)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *SKIP* to Check Item B
3 ☐ Don't know

6a. Did the offender(s) live there or have a right to be there, such as a guest or a workman?

(115)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to Check Item B
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the building?

(116)
1 ☐ Actually got in
2 ☐ Just tried to get in
3 ☐ Don't know

c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (forced his way in/TRIED to force his way in) the building?

(117)
1 ☐ No
Yes – **What was the evidence? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*
2 ☐ Broken lock or window
3 ☐ Forced door or window
4 ☐ Slashed screen
5 ☐ Other – Specify → 7
} *SKIP* to Check Item B

d. How did the offender(s) (get in/try to get in)?

(118)
1 ☐ Through unlocked door or window
2 ☐ Had key
3 ☐ Don't know
4 ☐ Other – Specify _____

(119) CHECK ITEM B
Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? *(If not sure, ASK)*
1 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 13a
2 ☐ Yes

7a. Did the person(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something he was using as a weapon, such as a bottle, or wrench?

(120)
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know
Yes – **What was the weapon? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*
3 ☐ Gun
4 ☐ Knife
5 ☐ Other – Specify _____

b. Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down, or actually attack you in any way?

(121)
1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to 7f
2 ☐ No

c. Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

(122)
1 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 7e
2 ☐ Yes

NCS 2 INCIDENT REPORT

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

7d. How were you threatened? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

123 1 Verbal threat of rape
2 Verbal threat of attack other than rape
3 Weapon present or threatened with weapon
4 Attempted attack with weapon (for example, shot at)
5 Object thrown at person
6 Followed, surrounded
7 Other – Specify _____
→ SKIP to 10a

e. What actually happened? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

124 1 Something taken without permission
2 Attempted or threatened to take something
3 Harassed, argument, abusive language
4 Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house
5 Forcible entry or attempted entry of car
6 Damaged or destroyed property
7 Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 Other – Specify 7
→ SKIP to 10a

f. How did the person(s) attack you? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

125 1 Raped
2 Tried to rape
3 Hit with object held in hand, shot, knifed
4 Hit by thrown object
5 Hit, slapped, knocked down
6 Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc.
7 Other – Specify _____

8a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

126 1 None – SKIP to 10a
2 Raped
3 Attempted rape
4 Knife or gunshot wounds
5 Broken bones or teeth knocked out
6 Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
7 Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling
8 Other – Specify _____

b. Were you injured to the extent that you needed medical attention after the attack?

127 1 No – SKIP to 10a
2 Yes

c. Did you receive any treatment at a hospital?

128 1 No
2 Emergency room treatment only
3 Stayed overnight or longer – How many days? 7

129 _____

d. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident, INCLUDING anything paid by insurance? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related medical expenses.
INTERVIEWER – If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him to give an estimate.

130 0 No cost – SKIP to 10a
$ _____ . 00
X Don't know

9a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans' Administration, or Public Welfare?

131 1 No
2 Don't know
3 Yes
→ SKIP to 10a

b. Did you file a claim with any of these insurance companies or programs in order to get part or all of your medical expenses paid?

132 1 No – SKIP to 10a
2 Yes

9c. Did insurance or any health benefits program pay for all or part of the total medical expenses?

133 1 Not yet settled
2 None
3 All
4 Part
→ SKIP to 10a

d. How much did insurance or a health benefits program pay?

134 $_____ . [ ] (Obtain an estimate, if necessary)

10a. Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

135 1 No – SKIP to 11
2 Yes

b. What did you do? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

136 1 ☐ Used/brandished gun or knife
2 ☐ Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
3 ☐ Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
4 ☐ Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
5 ☐ Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – Specify _____

11. Was the crime committed by only one or more than one person?

137 1 Only one 7 2 Don't know – SKIP to 12a 3 More than one 7

a. Was this person male or female?

138 1 Male
2 Female
3 Don't know

b. How old would you say the person was?

139 1 Under 12
2 12–14
3 15–17
4 18–20
5 21 or over
6 Don't know

c. Was the person someone you know or was he a stranger?

140 1 Stranger
2 Don't know
3 Known by sight only
4 Casual acquaintance
→ SKIP to e
5 Well known

d. Was the person a relative of yours?

141 1 No
Yes – What relationship?
2 Spouse or ex-spouse
3 Parent
4 Own child
5 Brother or sister
6 Other relative – Specify 7

e. Was he/she –

142 1 White?
2 Negro?
3 Other? – Specify 7
4 Don't know
→ SKIP to 12a

f. How many persons?

143 _____

g. Were they male or female?

144 1 All male
2 All female
3 Male and female
4 Don't know

h. How old would you say the youngest was?

145 1 Under 12
2 12–14
3 15–17
4 18–20
5 21 or over – SKIP to j
6 Don't know

i. How old would you say the oldest was?

146 1 Under 12
2 12–14
3 15–17
4 18–20
5 21 or over
6 Don't know

j. Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

147 1 All strangers → SKIP to m
2 Don't know → SKIP to m
3 All relatives
4 Some relatives
5 All known
6 Some known
→ SKIP to l

k. How well were they known? *(Mark all that apply)*

148 1 By sight only
2 Casual acquaintance(s)
3 Well known
→ SKIP to m

l. How were they related to you? *(Mark all that apply)*

149 1 Spouse or ex-spouse
2 Parents
3 Own children
4 Brothers, sisters
5 Other – Specify 7

m. Were all of them –

150 1 White?
2 Negro?
3 Other? – Specify 7
4 Combination – Specify 7
5 Don't know

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

12a. Were you the only person there besides the offender(s)?

(151) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 13a*
2 ☐ No

b. How many of these persons, not counting yourself, were robbed, harmed, or threatened? Do not include persons under 12 years of age.

(152) 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 13a*

_____ Number of persons

c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? Do not include household members under 12 years of age.

(153) 0 ☐ No
Yes – How many, not counting yourself?

_____
(ALSO MARK "YES" IN CHECK ITEM I ON PAGE 12)

13a. Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?
INTERVIEWER – Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business in respondent's home. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.

(154) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 13f*
2 ☐ No

b. Did the person(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?

(155) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13e*
2 ☐ Yes

c. What did they try to take? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(156)
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet or money
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM C → Did they try to take a purse, wallet, or money? *(Box 1 or 2 marked in 13c)*
☐ No – *SKIP to 18a*
☐ Yes

d. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

(157) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 18a*

e. What did happen? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(158)
1 ☐ Attacked
2 ☐ Threatened with harm
3 ☐ Attempted to break into house or garage
4 ☐ Attempted to break into car
5 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language
6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

SKIP to 18a

f. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else?

(159) Cash: $_____ . 00
and/or
Property: *(Mark all that apply)*

(160)
0 ☐ Only cash taken – *SKIP to 14c*
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM D → Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? *(Box 3 or 4 marked in 13f)*
☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E*
☐ Yes

14a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the person who took it?

(161) 1 ☐ No } *SKIP to Check Item E*
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

b. Did the person return the (car/motor vehicle)?

(162) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM E → Is Box 1 or 2 marked in 13f?
☐ No – *SKIP to 15a*
☐ Yes

c. Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held by you when it was taken?

(163) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM F → Was only cash taken? *(Box 0 marked in 13f)*
☐ Yes – *SKIP to 16a*
☐ No

15a. Altogether, what was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken?
INTERVIEWER – Exclude stolen cash, and enter $0 for stolen checks and credit cards, even if they were used.

(164) $_____ . 00

b. How did you decide the value of the property that was stolen? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

(165)
1 ☐ Original cost
2 ☐ Replacement cost
3 ☐ Personal estimate of current value
4 ☐ Insurance report estimate
5 ☐ Police estimate
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

16a. Was all or part of the stolen money or property recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?

(166) 1 ☐ None } *SKIP to 17a*
2 ☐ All
3 ☐ Part

b. What was recovered? Anything else?

(167) Cash: $_____ . 00
and/or
Property: *(Mark all that apply)*

(168)
0 ☐ Cash only recovered – *SKIP to 17a*
1 ☐ Purse
2 ☐ Wallet
3 ☐ Car
4 ☐ Other motor vehicle
5 ☐ Part of car (hubcap, tape-deck, etc.)
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

c. What was the value of the property recovered (excluding recovered cash)?

(169) $_____ . 00

CRIME INCIDENT QUESTIONS – Continued

17a. Was there any insurance against theft?

(170) 1 ☐ No . . . . . } *SKIP* to *18a*
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

b. Was this loss reported to an insurance company?

(171) 1 ☐ No . . . . . } *SKIP* to *18a*
2 ☐ Don't know
3 ☐ Yes

c. Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

(172) 1 ☐ Not yet settled } *SKIP* to *18a*
2 ☐ No . . . . . .
3 ☐ Yes

d. How much was recovered?

INTERVIEWER – If property replaced by insurance company instead of cash settlement, ask for estimate of value of the property replaced.

(173) $_____ .

18a. Did any household member lose any time from work because of this incident?

(174) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP* to *19a*

Yes – How many members? 7

b. How much time was lost altogether?

(175) 1 ☐ Less than 1 day
2 ☐ 1–5 days
3 ☐ 6–10 days
4 ☐ Over 10 days
5 ☐ Don't know

19a. Was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged, or damage done to a car, etc.?

(176) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP* to *20a*
2 ☐ Yes

b. (Was/were) the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?

(177) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to *19d*
2 ☐ No

c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?

(178) $_____ . } *SKIP* to *20a*
X ☐ Don't know

d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?

(179) X ☐ No cost or don't know – *SKIP* to *20a*

$_____ .

e. Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(180) 1 ☐ Household member
2 ☐ Landlord
3 ☐ Insurance
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

20a. Were the police informed of this incident in any way?

(181) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP* to *Check Item G*
Yes – Who told them?
3 ☐ Household member } *SKIP* to *Check Item G*
4 ☐ Someone else
5 ☐ Police on scene

b. What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(182) 1 ☐ Nothing could be done – lack of proof
2 ☐ Did not think it important enough
3 ☐ Police wouldn't want to be bothered
4 ☐ Did not want to take time – too inconvenient
5 ☐ Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
6 ☐ Did not want to get involved
7 ☐ Afraid of reprisal
8 ☐ Reported to someone else
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

CHECK ITEM G → Is this person 16 years or older?
☐ No – *SKIP* to *Check Item H*
☐ Yes – *ASK 21a*

21a. Did you have a job at the time this incident happened?

(183) 1 ☐ No – *SKIP* to *Check Item H*
2 ☐ Yes

b. What was the job?

(184) 1 ☐ Same as described in NCS-1 items 28a–e – *SKIP* to *Check Item H*
2 ☐ Different than described in NCS-1 items 28a–e

c. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

d. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm)*

(187) ☐☐☐

e. Were you –

(188) 1 ☐ **An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commissions?**
2 ☐ **A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)?**
3 ☐ **SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm?**
4 ☐ **Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?**

f. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer)*

(189) ☐☐☐

g. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, etc.)*

CHECK ITEM H → Summarize this incident or series of incidents.

CHECK ITEM I → Look at 12c on Incident Report, Is there an entry for "How many?"
☐ No
☐ Yes – *Be sure you have an Incident Report for each HH member 12 years of age or over who was robbed, harmed, or threatened in this incident.*

CHECK ITEM J → Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this person?
☐ No – *Go to next Incident Report.*
☐ Yes – Is this the last HH member to be interviewed?
☐ No – *Interview next HH member.*
☐ Yes – *END INTERVIEW. Enter total number of Crime Incident Reports filled for this household in Item 12 on the cover of NCS-1.*

Appendix III

Survey methodology and standard errors

The National Crime Survey (NCS) is a nationwide household survey focusing on the victimization experiences of individuals age 12 and over, excluding crewmembers of merchant vessels, institutionalized persons, and Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks.

Estimates presented in this report are based on that portion of the national sample constituting New York State (hereafter referred to as "the State"). NCS data derive from a stratified multistage cluster sample, designed for producing national estimates. In order to obtain reliable State estimates, it was necessary to perform certain modifications in the procedure used for producing national estimates.

Source of data

The primary sampling units (PSU's) comprising the first stage of the cluster sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). For the Nation as a whole, there were 156 SR PSU's. The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into 220 strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1970 Census. The strata were formed within the four basic census regions, but not necessarily within States. From the strata of NSR PSU's, one PSU was selected per stratum with probability proportionate to size; and, although there was a sample control requiring some representation in every State, not all States were equally represented. For purposes of producing State estimates, an adjustment was made for this unequal representation in the estimation procedure described below.

Within each SR PSU and each selected NSR PSU, a systematic sample of clusters of households was selected. The clusters were formed so that approximately four households were in each one, chosen so that each household in a cluster had the same initial probability of selection. To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue permits were included by means of a sample of area segments. The resulting sample of new construction units, though yielding a relatively small proportion of the total sample, has accounted for an increasing share as time has elapsed since 1970.

For purposes of conducting field interviews, the complete sample is spread out over 6 months of interviewing so that one-sixth of the sample is interviewed each month. A rotation scheme is employed in order to reduce the burden on the respondents that would result if they were permanently in the sample. This rotation takes the form of replacing one-sixth of each month's sample with new sample units. Once a sample household is replaced it does not return to sample. The first interview at a sample address is for bounding purposes only—i.e., establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative reporting on subsequent visits—and data from this interview are not used for making estimates. Therefore, an additional one-sixth sample is interviewed each 6 months for bounding only. Each household remains in the sample for 3 years, granting seven interviews at 6-month intervals.

For the period 1974-77, a yearly average of 16,700 housing units was designated for the sample, and interviews were obtained from the occupants of an average of 13,500 of these units. The count of housing units interviewed includes those in which at least one member, but not necessarily all those eligible, was interviewed. Of the 3,200 housing units for which interviews were not obtained, 2,400 were found to be vacant or were occupied by persons ineligible for the survey. An additional 100 units had been demolished or converted to nonresidential use, or were otherwise ineligible for the survey. For the remaining 700 housing units (about 5 percent eligible for interview), no occupants were interviewed because they could not be contacted after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. A yearly average of about 29,800 occupants of New York State residential units were contacted personally by Census Bureau interviewers during 1976 and 1977. Interviews were obtained from some 29,000 of these persons, or about 97 percent of the total. Data on the distribution of personal interviews and noninterviews are not available for 1974 and 1975.

Estimation procedure

The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce a quarterly estimate. For example, as shown on the accompanying chart, data collected during the months of February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. In addition, each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations in which a specific month of occurrence was from 1 to 6 months prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago) or in a March interview (2 months ago) and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this

arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month recall period than when they actually occurred. Similarly, annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates which, in turn, are obtained from a total of 17 months of field interviewing from February of one year through June of the following year.

The estimates produced from the sample data were obtained by means of assigning weights to sample persons and sample households. These weights were applied to the sample results in order to inflate them to the level of the State population. A weight consisted of the product of the factors described below, reflecting certain modifications in the procedure for producing U.S. estimates. The ratio factors described in step #6, below, were unique to the estimation procedure for State data.

1. The reciprocal of the initial probability of selection. This factor was the same for all sample units.

2. A duplication control factor to reflect any subsampling that was done after the initial selection.

3. An adjustment to reduce bias resulting from the noninterview of eligible households. This adjustment was computed within cells that were defined for groups of PSU's having similar demographic characteristics. Cells were defined separately for six groups—combinations of two race categories and three residence categories. Separate adjustment factors were calculated for these noninterview cells for housing units within SMSA's and outside SMSA's, as well as for quarters other than housing units. For the most part, the groups were formed within U.S. regions, but they were not necessarily within State boundaries, so that State estimates may be subject to certain bias.

4. An adjustment to reflect noninterviewed persons within households where at least one person was interviewed. This adjustment was computed for cells defined within each region. Cells for this adjustment were defined separately for 24 groups—combinations of two race, four age, and three household relationship categories.

5. Two ratio estimate factors were calculated using the complete national sample and applied to the State data.

a) A ratio factor applied to data from the NSR PSU's for the purpose of reducing the variance arising from the sampling of PSU's in noncertainty strata. The factor's numerator was the 1970 census population count in collapsed race-residence cells for noncertainty strata, based on SMSA and non-SMSA groups, for four geographical regions. The denominator of this factor was an estimate of the same population based on the 1970 Census population for sample PSU's.

b) The second ratio adjustment was computed and applied on a person basis for various age, sex, and race categories. Its primary purpose was to adjust for

Month of interview by month of recall

(X's denote months in the 6-month recall period)

Month of interview	Period of reference (or recall)											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August		X	X	X	X	X	X					
September			X	X	X	X	X	X				
October				X	X	X	X	X	X			
November					X	X	X	X	X	X		
December						X	X	X	X	X	X	
January							X	X	X	X	X	X
February								X	X	X	X	X
March									X	X	X	X
April										X	X	X
May											X	X
June												X
July												

differential undercoverage of persons age 12 and over, based on independently derived census figures adjusted for population changes since 1970.

6. Two additional ratio estimate factors were calculated from the portion of the national sample located within the State.

a) One factor, applied only to data from NSR PSU's, was used to adjust for the unequal population representation that occurred because of the selection of such PSU's.

b) The other ratio factor adjusted weighted sample estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population age 12 and over to independently derived census figures for the same population as of midyear 1974 through 1977.

The above factors were used in the derivation of each person's final weight. In addition, if a personal crime incident involved more than one victim, a factor was applied to the final weight to adjust for the chance of multiple reporting of the incident. The weight calculated for household estimates did not include the adjustment for noninterviewed persons within households where at least one person was interviewed (step #4, above); and it did not include an adjustment for incidents, as each criminal act against a household was considered a single victimization. When a personal crime was reported in the survey as having occurred simultaneously with a commercial burglary or robbery, it was assumed that the *incident* was essentially a commercial crime, and therefore, it was not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, the details of the event as they related to the victimized *individual* were included in the survey results. Also, the ratio estimate factor described in step #5b, above, was applied to households by using the characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and those of the head of household in other households. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household, because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

The estimated number of crimes is based on data weighted as described above, calculated on the basis of an annual average for the period 1974-77. The victimization rates are based on the weighted estimates of numbers of personal or household victimizations added for the years 1974-77 and divided by the sum of weighted estimates of the total number of persons or households for these years.

Series victimizations

Victimizations that occurred in series of three or more for which the victim was unable to describe the details of each event have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report. Because respondents had difficulty pinpointing the dates of these acts, this information was recorded by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were *collected*. But, for the majority of crimes, the data were tabulated on the basis of the specific month of *occurrence* to produce quarterly estimates.

An examination of national data on series victimizations shows that these crimes tend disproportionately to be either assaults, more often simple than aggravated, or household larcenies for which the amount of loss was valued at less than $50. Although series victimizations, if combined with the main body of crime data, would increase the reported levels of crime, it is believed that there would be very little impact on year-to-year change in victimization rates. Efforts are underway to study the nature of series victimizations in greater detail, in order to gauge more accurately their relationship to regular victimizations.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the NCS is only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible sample estimates. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct an approximate confidence interval—that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average of all possible sample estimates. This average may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But, for a particular sample, it can be determined with specified confidence that the average of all possible sample estimates is included in the constructed interval.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS. This may stem in part from

the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, it is suspected that, among certain groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault are a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents is their inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it is placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier—or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80 percent of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. In any event, the effect of telescoping is minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can then be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the NCS indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime were reported when one household member reported for all persons residing in the household than when each household member was interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to this rule.

Despite these attempts to minimize the effect of victim recall problems, memory lapses inevitably occur. Some evidence of the extent of this problem will be obtained from the findings of a reinterview program in which a national sample of approximately 5 percent of the interviewed cases in each month are interviewed a second time by a supervisor or a senior interviewer. Differences between the original interview and the reinterview are reconciled by discussion between the reinterviewer and the respondent. However, no definitive results are yet available from this program.

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames (e.g., a large number of mobile homes and one small class of housing unit constructed since 1970 are not included in the sampling frame). Quality control and edit procedures were utilized at various steps of the survey operation to keep the nonsampling errors at an acceptably low level.

As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from random response and interviewer errors; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the parameters displayed in the table at the end of this appendix and used for calculating standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. The parameters are based on modifications made in the national estimation procedure to reflect the State population and the effect of the correlated data from partially overlapping samples.

Application and computation of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 2.0 standard errors (95-percent confidence level) or 1.6 standard errors (90-percent confidence level). For this report, differences that failed the 90-percent test were not considered statistically significant.

Formula 1. Standard errors for estimated *numbers of victimizations* or *incidents* may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

In this formula, "x" is the estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents, and "a" and "b" are parameters found in the accompanying table. The formula can be used for testing either average annual figures or estimates for individual years.

To illustrate the use of Formula 1, Data Table 19 shows that the 1974-77 average annual number of robbery victimizations committed by strangers was 121,300. This estimate and the appropriate parameters, a = - 0.0000003 and b = 800, are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-0.0000003)(121{,}300)^2 + 800(121{,}300)}$$
$$= 9{,}900 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100)}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 121,300 at one standard error is 9,900, and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 19,800.

Formula 2. Standard errors for estimated average annual *victimization rates* may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$s.e.(r) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{z} r(1000 - r)}$$

In this formula, "z" is 4 times the size of the population subgroup that is the base of the rate or proportion; "r" is the estimated rate or proportion for which the standard error is being computed; and "b" is the parameter in the accompanying table.

To illustrate the use of Formula 2, Data Table 4 shows an estimated robbery rate of 10.7 per 1,000 persons age 25-34. The appropriate base figure to be used in the formula is 4 times the average yearly base shown in that data table, or 10,269,600 (4 x 2,567,400). And, the "b" parameter corresponding to that 4-year aggregated base is 2,300. The calculation proceeds as follows:

$$s.e.(r) = \sqrt{\frac{2300}{10{,}269{,}600}\,(10.7)(1000-10.7)}$$
$$= 1.5$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 10.7 at one standard error is 1.5, and the confidence interval at the second standard error would be double that figure, or 3.0

Formula 3. The standard error of a *difference between two estimates* is approximated with the formula:

$$s.e.(x_1 - x_2) = \sqrt{[s.e.(x_1)^2 + (s.e.(x_2)^2]}$$

where x_1 and x_2 represent the two estimates. The formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. If, however, there is a large positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; and if there is a large negative correlation, it will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

In the preceding example, the standard error of the estimated rate of 10.7 was calculated using Formula 2. Table 4 of the report provides a second estimated rate of 7.5 robberies and an average yearly base of 2,941,300 for the 35-49 age group. Using Formula 2 again, it can be found that the standard error of this rate is 2.4. Applying Formula 3 with $r_1 = 10.7$ and $r_2 = 7.5$ then

$$s.e.(r_1 - r_2) = \sqrt{(1.5)^2 + (1.2)^2}$$
$$= 1.9$$

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from the average difference from all possible samples by less than twice the standard error, or 3.8. The 95-percent confidence interval around the difference of 10.7 - 7.5 = 3.2 is from -0.6 to 7.0 (i.e., 3.2 plus and minus 3.8). Because this confidence interval includes negative values, it cannot be concluded with 95-percent confidence that this difference stems from factors other than sampling error.

The ratio of a difference to its standard error also may be used for determining its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of 2.0 or more denotes that the difference is significant at the 95-percent confidence level; a ratio from 1.6 to 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference 3.2 to its standard error 1.9 equals 1.7. It can, therefore, be concluded that there was a difference significant at a confidence level in the 90 to 95 percent range for the robbery rates for persons age 25-34 and 35-49.

Specific standard errors for household crimes may be computed by using the same formulas. In Data Tables 19-71, percents rather than rates are used, requiring that the formula 2 value of 1,000 be replaced by 100 for computation of the corresponding standard errors.

Personal and household crimes:
Parameters used for calculating standard errors

	Annual average		Individual year		Four-year aggregate[1]
	a	b	a	b	b
Total personal crimes	-0.0000011	1,500	-0.000187	2,700	5,400
Crimes of violence	-0.0000009	1,400	-0.000187	2,700	4,800
Rape	-0.0000006	900	-0.000187	2,700	3,000
Robbery	-0.0000003	800	-0.000187	2,700	2,300
Assault	-0.0000008	1,300	-0.000187	2,700	4,800
Crimes of theft	-0.0000008	1,300	-0.000187	2,700	4,800
Total household crimes	-0.0000008	1,300	-0.000166	2,300	4,800
Burglary	-0.0000006	1,000	-0.000166	2,300	3,300
Household larceny	-0.0000008	1,400	-0.000166	2,300	4,800
Motor vehicle theft	-0.0000006	900	-0.000166	2,300	3,000

[1]The parameters listed are for use in conjunction only with Formula 2, which requires that the denominator (but not the numerator) of a given rate or percent be aggregated for the 4-year period. "a" parameters are not necessary for this test.

Appendix IV

Technical notes

Information provided in this appendix is designed to aid in understanding the report's selected findings and, more broadly, to assist data users in interpreting statistics in the data tables. The notes address general concepts as well as potential problem areas, but do not purport to cover all data elements or problems. The glossary should be consulted for definitions of crime categories, variables, and other terms used in the data tables and selected findings.

General

Throughout this report, victimizations are the basic units of measure. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. For crimes against persons, however, some survey results are presented on the basis of incidents, not victimizations. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and one or more offenders. For many specific categories of personal crime, victimizations outnumber incidents, a difference that stems from two contingencies: (1) some crimes were simultaneously committed against more than one person, and (2) certain personal crimes may have occurred during the course of a commercial offense. Thus, for each personal victimization reported to survey interviewers, it was determined whether others were victimized at the same time and place and whether the offense happened during a commercial crime. A weighting adjustment in the estimation procedure (see Appendix III) protected against the double counting of incidents; this adjustment continued to be made after the suspension of the commercial victimization survey during 1977. If, for example, two customers were beaten during the course of a store holdup, the event was assumed to be a commercial robbery, *not* an incident of personal assault. With respect to crimes against households, there is no distinction between victimizations and incidents, as each criminal act against a residence was assumed to have involved a single victim, the affected household. In fact, the terms "victimization" and "incident" can be used interchangeabley in analyzing data on household crimes.

As indicated with respect to personal crimes, victimization data are more appropriate than incident data for the study of the *effects*, or consequences, of crime experiences upon the individual victim. They also are better suited for assessing victim *reactions* to criminal attack and for examining victim *perceptions* of offender attributes. Thus, in addition to serving as a key element in computing victimization rates, victimization counts are used for developing information on victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, offender characteristics, and reporting to police. On the other hand, incident data are more adequate for the examination of the *circumstances* surrounding the occurrence of personal crimes. Accordingly, data concerning the time and place of occurrence of such offenses, as well as the use of weapons and number of victims and offenders, are based on incidents.

In the hypothetical case given above, therefore, the rate data for personal assault would reflect the attack on each customer, and other victimization tables would incorporate details concerning the outcome of the crime for each person, such as any injuries, damage to clothing, and loss of time from work.

For data on crimes against persons, the table titles stipulate whether victimizations or incidents are the relevant units of measure.

Victim characteristics

A variety of attributes of victimized persons and households appear on victimization rate tables. The rates, or measures of the occurrence of crime, are computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons or households under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 and over, or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against the individual members; in calculating a rate, therefore, the denominator of the fraction consists of the number of households in question.

As indicated previously, victimizations of households, unlike those of persons, cannot involve more than one victim during a specific criminal act. However, repeated victimizations of individuals or households can and do occur. As general indicators of the danger of having been victimized during the reference period, the rates are not sufficiently refined to represent true measures of risk for specific individuals or households. In other words, they do not reflect variations in the degree of risk of repeated, or multiple, victimizations; and, because of the manner in which they are calculated, the rates in effect apportion multiple victimizations among the population at large, thereby distorting somewhat the risk that any single person or household had of being victimized.

Victim-offender relationship in personal crimes of violence

One of the more significant dimensions of personal crime concerns the relationship between victim and

offender. Public attention about crime in the streets in large measure has focused on unprovoked physical attacks made on citizens by unknown assailants. The nature of the relationship between victim and offender is a key element to understanding crime and judging the risks involved for the various groups in society. Heretofore, the only available national statistics on the matter have been for homicide; these have demonstrated that the great majority of murder victims were at least acquainted with their killers, if not related to them. With respect to the personal crimes of violence that it measures, the National Crime Survey makes possible an examination of the relationship between victim and offender.

Based on information from Tables 19-23, treatment of the subject centers on a special section of the selected findings. Nevertheless, the relationship between victim and offender is a recurrent variable in findings and in data tables dealing with other subjects, such as weapons use and reporting to the police. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved "strangers" or "nonstrangers" are described in the glossary, listed under each of those categories.

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Some of the tables on this subject display data on the offenders only and others cover both victims and offenders. The offender characteristics examined are sex, age, and race, based on information furnished by victims who saw the offenders and, consequently, knew the number of persons involved in the crime. As with most information developed from this survey, offender attributes are based solely on the victim's perceptions and ability to recall the crime. However, because the events often were stressful experiences, resulting in confusion or physical harm to the victim, it was likely that data concerning offender characteristics were more subject than other survey findings to distortion arising from erroneous responses. Many of the crimes probably occurred under somewhat vague circumstances, especially those at night. Furthermore, it is possible that victim preconceptions, or prejudices, at times may have influenced the attribution of offender characteristics. If victims tended to misidentify a particular trait (or a set of them) more than others, bias would have been introduced into the findings, and no method has been developed for determining the existence and effect of such bias.

In the relevant data tables, a distinction is made between "single-offender" and "multiple-offender" crimes, with the latter classification applying to those committed by two or more persons. As applied to multiple-offender crimes, the category "mixed ages" refers to cases in which the offenders in any single incident were classifiable under more than one age group; similarly, the term "mixed races" applies to situations in which the offenders were members of more than a single racial group.

Number of victims

As noted previously, the number of individuals victimized in each personal crime is a key element for computing rates of victimization and other data on the impact of crime. However, the data table specifically concerning the number of individual victims per crime is based on incidents.

Time of occurrence

For each of the measured crimes against persons or households, data on when the offenses occurred were obtained for three broad time intervals: the daytime hours (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.); the first half of nighttime (6 p.m. to midnight); and the second half of nighttime (midnight to 6 a.m.).

Place of occurrence

For data from the household survey, tables on place of occurrence distinguish six kinds of sites, two of which cover the respondent's home and its immediate vicinity. For certain offenses not involving contact between victim and offender, the classification of crimes is chiefly determined on the basis of their place of occurrence. Thus, by definition, most household burglaries happen at principal residences, with a small percentage at second homes or at places occupied temporarily, such as hotels and motels. Personal larceny without contact and household larceny are differentiated from one another solely on the basis of where the crimes occur. Whereas the latter transpire only in the home and its immediate environs, the former can take place at any other location. To be classified as a household larceny within the victim's own home, the offenses had to be committed by a person (or persons) admitted to the residence, or by someone having customary access to it, such as a deliveryperson, servant, acquaintance, or relative. Otherwise, the crime would have been classified as a household burglary, or as a personal robbery if force or the threat of force were used.

Number of offenders in personal crimes of violence

One table based on incident data displays information on the number of offenders involved in personal crimes of violence. In the sequence of survey questions on characteristics of offenders, the lead question concerned the number of offenders. If the victim did not know how many offenders took part in the incident, no further questions were asked about offender characteristics, and the crime was classified as having involved strangers.

Use of weapons

For personal crimes of violence, information was gathered on whether or not the victims observed that the offenders were armed, and, if so, the types of weapons observed. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the mere presence of a weapon constituted "use." In other words, the term "weapons use" applies both to situations in which weapons were used to intimidate or threaten and

to those in which they actually were employed in a physical attack.

In addition to firearms and knives, the data tables distinguish "other" weapons and those of unknown types. The category "other" refers to such objects as clubs, stones, bricks, and bottles. For each personal crime of violence by an armed offender, the type, or types, of weapons present were recorded, not the number of weapons. For instance, if offenders wielded two firearms and a knife during a personal robbery, the crime was classified as one in which weapons of each type were used.

Victim self-protection

With reference to personal crimes of violence, information was obtained on whether or not victims tried to avoid or thwart attack, and, if so, the measures they took. The following reactions, ranging from nonviolent to forcible, were considered self-protection measures: reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon. The pertinent tables distribute all measures, if any, employed by victims in each crime; no determination was made of the single most important measure.

Physical injury to victims

Information was gathered concerning the injuries sustained by the victims of each of the three personal crimes of violence. However, during the preparation of this report, the requisite data were not available for calculating the proportion of rape victimizations in which victims were injured. Therefore, information on the percent of crimes in which victims were harmed is confined to personal robbery and assault. For these two offenses, the relationship between seriousness of injury and crime classification is described in the glossary, under "Physical injury."

Victims who had been injured furnished data on hospitalization and on medical expenses. With regard to medical expenses, the data tables are based solely on information from victims who knew with certainty that such expenses were incurred and also knew, or were able to estimate, their amount. By excluding victims unaware of such outlays and of their amount the utility of the data is somewhat restricted. Although data were unavailable on the proportion of rapes attended by victim injury, information relating to hospitalization and medical costs were available for that crime; these results are reflected in the appropriate data tables.

Economic losses

With respect to economic losses incurred by persons or households, the data tables distinguish between crimes resulting in "theft and/or loss" and "theft loss" only. Table titles specify the applicable category of loss. The term "theft loss" refers to stolen cash, property, or both, whereas "damage" pertains to property only. Items categorized as having "no monetary value" could include losses of trivial, truly valueless objects, or of those having considerable sentimental importance. References to losses "recovered" apply to compensation received by victims for theft losses, as well as to restoration of stolen property or cash, although no distinction is made as to the manner of recovery. For assault, information on economic losses relates solely to property damage, because assaults attended by theft are classified as robbery. There was no attempt to measure attempted pocket picking; by definition, therefore, all pocket pickings had the outcome of theft loss, and there may have been some cases with property damage.

Time lost from work

For all crimes reported to interviewers, the survey determined whether persons lost time from work after the experience, and, if so, the length of time involved. With respect to crimes against persons or households, the survey did not record the identity of the household member (or members) who lost work time, although it may be assumed that, for personal offenses, it usually was the victim who sustained the loss.

Reporting victimizations to the police

The police may have learned about criminal victimizations directly from the victim or from someone else, such as another household member or a bystander, or because they appeared on the scene at the time of the crime. In the data tables, however, the means by which police learned of the crime are not distinguished; the overall proportion made known to them was of primary concern.

Interviewers recorded all reasons cited by respondents for not reporting crimes to the police. The data table on this topic distributes all reasons for not reporting, and no determination was made of the primary reason for not reporting the crime.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault—Attack with a weapon resulting in any injury and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Attempted forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Ethnicity—A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry—A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Hispanic—Persons who report themselves as Mexican-Americans, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes—Burglary or larceny of a residence or motor vehicle theft. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry is not involved.

Incident—A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. In situations where a personal crime occurred during the course of a commercial crime, it is assumed that the incident was primarily directed against the business, and, therefore, it is not counted as an incident of personal crime. However, details of the outcome of the event as they relate to the victimized individual are reflected in data on personal victimizations.

Larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status—Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) Married, which includes persons having common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) Separated and divorced. Separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord; (3) Widowed; and (4) Never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Motor vehicle—Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Non-Hispanic—Persons who report their culture or origin as other than "Hispanic," defined above. The distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender either are related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense—A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably irrespective of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes—Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or

threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence—Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal larceny—Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact—Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact—Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury—The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence, although data on the proportion of rapes resulting in victim injury were not available during the preparation of this report. For personal robbery and attempted robbery with injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization; injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury; similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury.

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury—Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Simple assault—Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger—With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Tenure—Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) Owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) Rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry—A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim—The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households or commercial establishments.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with commercial crimes are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize—To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

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USER EVALUATION
Criminal Victimization of New York State Residents
NCJ-66481, SD-NCS-S-1

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